The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Hendricks left Saratoga for his Hoosier home last night.

—The Senate yesterday confirmed H. F. French, of Massachusetts, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—Some of the speculations of the late W. C. Ralston are likely to turn out better than his enemies believed they would.

—The *Herald* wants the whole Indian business—war, supplies, future management, and all—turned over to Sherman and Sheridan.

—The Indians, it seems, are concentrating instead of scattering, and Terry is likely to have his hands full when the fight comes.

—Oakland, California, opposite San Francisco, aspires to be the great grain exporting port of the Pacific, and is likely to gain her wish.

—The new appropriations for river and harbor improvements embrace $40,000 for Erie harbor, $270,000 for the Great Kanawha river, and $175,000 for the Ohio.

—It is claimed as a sign of Liszt's superior genius that he smokes in the presence of his lady visitors. A man may not be a gentleman, and still be a great pianist.

—Bruce Younger, the suspected train robber, has been released on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and has gone home. He threatens a suit for heavy damages for false imprisonment against his captors.

—It is gratifying to note the manliness with which the press of all parties condemns Mr. Blaine. It is a harsh word to use, but that the assault was cowardly under the circumstances does not admit of doubt. Life is too short for Mr. Knott to recover from his worse than blunder. The best plea that he could enter is "guilty, but drunk."—*Phila. Times.*

—John Chamberlain, Sr., of Long Branch, in 1842 sold for $1,400 three hundred acres of land in Ocean township, the whole of which is now covered with cottages and hotels, and is valued, with the erections upon it, at not far from a million and a half of dollars. In the extreme north end are situated the West End and Howland hotels, while about the centre is the Hoey villa.

—Sultan Murad's condition is pitiable indeed, if accounts from Constantinople are true. A correspondent of *Messager du Midi* sends to that paper a letter purporting to have been written by the Sultan's physician, which says that "Murad is dying from delirium tremens, brought on by hard drinking, principally absinthe, reckless debauchery, remorse for his uncle's death, and dread of Russian invasion, or attacks on his palace by Mussulman fanatics."

—Mr. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, generously gave free hospitality to Mrs. Gen. Custer and several of the wives of officers who were killed in the recent Indian massacre, during their stay at the Palmer House in that city on Thursday last. Mrs. Custer was much prostrated, and in order that the party might enjoy the necessary seclusion Mr. Palmer gave them the use of his private rooms. After their departure he started a subscription for their benefit, heading it with $250.

—Professor Huxley arrived at New York on Saturday on the Germania, intending to make a brief visit for health and recreation. Within a few days he will start on a short pleasure jaunt, visiting the Centennial Exposition before returning to New York, where he has consented to give three lectures on the "Direct Evidence of Evolution." Professor Huxley will visit Niagara Falls and several of the Western cities. It was his original intention to spend a winter in the United States, but the nature of his engagements at home forbade so long an absence.

—During the last races at Long Branch the stable of August Belmont won $12,650; that of Pierre Lorilard, $6,500; that of K. W. Serrs, $5,000; that of George Lorilard, $4,600. In addition to these Davis, of Virginia; J. G. Bethune, Joseph Donahue, W. R. Babcock, J. Coffee, J. A. Grimstead, George Surliffe, W. Cottrill and H. P. McGrath won sums amounting in the whole to $7,054. Mr. McGrath, who was the heaviest winner in the races of 1875, is the lowest winner in the contests of 1876. The largest sum won on one horse was $5,150, this purse being carried off by Patience, belonging to Mr. August Belmont, of New York.

—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* has taken the trouble to gather considerable valuable opinions upon Mr. Blaine's public schools amendment to the Constitution. The drift of it is, as might be supposed, in favor of the removal of the religious question from national politics by some such measure. Even members of Congress who denied the propriety of the introduction of the school question in Congress were willing to have it forever settled by the action of Congress which, while declaring that no school fund money shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, should also declare public school matters otherwise subject to the State legislation only. The latter provision was submitted by the Judiciary Committee in a preamble to Mr. Blaine's article by Mr. Roberts, of Maryland, and it met with universal acceptance. The correspondent claims to represent the leading Catholics of the country, including Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, when he says they all approve of such action.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GEN. HARRISON has accepted, and the campaign in Indiana will be pushed vigorously.

No candidate for the Presidency ever delayed his acceptance so long as Governor Tilden did.

MR. BLAINE will open the Maine campaign next week, and will probably make six speeches.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS, will shortly begin a canvass of New England for the Cincinnati candidates.

ALABAMA, in 1864, went Democratic by 13,000. At the election yesterday the Democrats still held the reins.

IF THE man on the fence sits there till he has read and digested Gov. Tilden's letter he won't get down in time to vote.

GEN. MCCLURE has been interviewed and thinks the great battle of the Presidential campaign will be fought in Indiana.

HENRY WATTERSON, the journalist, was yesterday elected to Congress in the Louisville District. The Republicans had no local ticket in the field.

THE Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, which has come out for the Republican State ticket, predicts that the Republicans will carry Illinois by from twenty-five to thirty thousand majority.

BEN. HILL announces to the proud sons of Georgia that he is still willing to serve them in Congress. Now that Blaine is out of the way, he is like Butler, the Hamburg hero, "not afraid."

WHEN the Albany *Argus* says "the black men are falling in line," does it refer to the massacres of Hamburg, New Orleany, Vicksburg, and the Red River parishes of Louisiana, or to "those unfortunate election riots" in Eufaula, Sumter and Pine Bluffs?

HAYES wrote his letter of acceptance at Columbus, and sent it to the world without revision by any one. Tilden waited until the Democratic National Convention met in New York last Wednesday, and submitted his letter to that body. Which candidate, in view of these facts belongs to the "machine?"

THE date on Gov. Tilden's letter, July 31, prompts the *Boston Traveller* to make this entirely natural supposition: "It was no fault of Tilden that his letter was not published earlier. Its date shows that it was written one week ago. The letter must have fallen into the hands of Proctor Knott."

OF course, under the more condensed and clearer treatment of Hendricks, the absurdity of the Tilden mode of reconciling the interests of inflation with those of resumption becomes rather more apparent. The perfect accord of the financial theories of the two candidates is the measure of their value.—*New York Times.*

CALIFORNIA politics promises to be lively. The State Republican Committee have already invited ninety-six speakers to participate, besides distinguished persons from other sections of the Union, who are expected. The Democrats propose to make it fively also. Lamar, Gordon, and a number of other lesser blue lights are to illuminate the canvass on that side.

SAYS the Lynchburg (Va.) *Press:* "The mistake of the Southern people, in our humble judgment, is that they cannot or will not accept the situation. They are continually looking backward instead of forward. They are continually brooding over and longing for the 'flesh-pots' of slavery, while just before them is the land flowing with the milk and hone y of peace, plenty and good will."

A Brutal Father.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—At Oxley, a small place distant a few miles from this city, yesterday, Burrell Dudley, a colored man, shot and killed his son, aged fifteen, while the latter was protecting his mother from the abuse of his father. Another son, Joseph, aged seventeen, interfering, was beaten over the head by a gun in the father's hands, and left for dead.

A Skirmish with Burglars.

LONG BRANCH, August 7.—Two officers arrested three burglars yesterday morning. On the way to the station house the burglars drew revolvers and fired upon the officers, who returned the fire. The result was one officer mortally wounded. The other had two bullets through his hat, and the burglars escaped.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON August 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Reimbursing West Virginia.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, the vote by which the Senate indefinitely postponed the bill to reimburse West Virginia for property destroyed by Federal troops during the late war was reconsidered, and the bill placed on the calendar.

Lands Sold for Direct Taxes.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the amendments of the House to the Senate bill extending the time for the redemption of lands sold by the United States for direct taxes were agreed to and the bill passed.

The Late Election in Mississippi.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the special committee appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi, submitted a report.

Mr. MORTON demanded that it be read.

Mr. BAYARD, a member of the committee, said he was acquainted with the existence of this majority report for the first time this morning. The views of the minority, signed by himself and the Senator from Indiana (McDonald), were ready to be presented, but as the testimony to which they referred was not printed, it could not be pointed out definitely. The minority report should be completed.

After some discussion it was agreed that both reports should be presented to-day, and laid over till to-morrow, when they can be read.

Southern Claims.

The House bill making an appropriation for the payment of claims reported and allowed by the Southern Claims Commissioners was passed with the amendments proposed by the Commissioners.

The Resumption Question.

The House bill to repeal the resumption day clause of the resumption bill of 1875, and the House joint resolution to provide for a commission to inquire into the change which has taken place relative to the value of gold and silver, the cause thereof, and the effect on trade, were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Public Schools

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved that the joint resolution of the House of Representatives proposing a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the appropriation of any school fund or the taxation of property for sectarian schools, &c., be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Agreed to.

The Hamburg Massacre.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Morton to print ten thousand extra copies of the message of the President and accompanying documents in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C., upon which Mr. Edmunds was entitled to the floor.

He said the expense of printing the extra copies proposed would be less than three hundred dollars. It had been said on the other side that this was an electioneering document, and ought not to be printed at public expense. Every document which affected the welfare of the people was or ought to be an electioneering or political document, because the people were entitled to know what was going on. Were the Senators on the other side opposed to this resolution because they were afraid the people of the United States would find out the truth?

Mr. EDMUNDS then referred to the Hamburg difficulties. He did not want vengeance for all these crimes in the South, but he did wish to see the calm majesty of the law visited on the perpetrators of these crimes. There was no instance stated yet in which the glorious Democracy in power in any State in the South had punished any murderers who committed murders for political purposes. A few lessons like that of Hamburg would be sufficient to show the class of men recently enfranchised that they must not vote for that party which had given them liberty and their rights.

He then reviewed the legislation of Congress on the amendments to the Constitution, and said the first of those who voted against the thirteenth amendment in the Senate were Davis (Ky.), Hendricks, now a Democratic candidate for Vice President, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury and Riddle. Here was a Democratic candidate for Vice President, coming from a free State, solemnly recording himself in favor of retaining the institution of slavery when it was proposed to get rid of it in a perfectly constitutional way. That legislation was followed by the Democratic Convention at Chicago of 1864, of which Tilden was a distinguished member and which declared the war for the preservation of the Union a failure.

Mr. MORTON said in the course of the debate on the thirteenth amendment in the Senate Hendricks denied the power of Congress or of the people of the United States to abolish slavery by a constitutional amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS, resuming, said personally he had great respect for the Democratic candidate for Vice President, but as he (Hendricks) denied the power of Congress to make these amendments, if he should by any accident get into the Presidential chair, a way would go the thirteenth amendment and all the others.

He then read from the Journal of the Senate as to the action on the fourteenth amendment, and mentioned those who voted against it, as follows: Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrey, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and VanWinkle. The States which voted against this amendment were all under the control of Democrats. They were Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Texas.

He next referred to the fifteenth amendment, and said those Senators who voted against it were Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson (Tenn.), Saulsbury, Vickers and Whyte. The States which voted against it were California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee. Every Democratic State voted against these amendments, and yet in the recent platforms put forth from St. Louis, and still the more recent one put forth from Saratoga, the Democratic candidates, in spite of the history of the party, said they were happy to accept the present situation, to give to everybody their constitutional rights. The people were told and asked to believe that there had been a sudden conversion of the Democratic party. There were not many who would believe that tale. The Democrats had steadily voted against all civil rights bills, and yet the country was asked to trust the rights of the colored people to that party. Was there ever such a mockery? It shocked common sense and human credulity. Senators might say that he (Edmunds) was making a political speech. So he was, and every speech made here should be a political speech, because members of Congress were elected to secure to the people all blessings under the Constitution.

He next read from the Democratic platforms adopted at St. Louis, and said he would not say it was dishonest. That would not be parliamentary; but as would say if those who had framed it had been dishonest men they would have resorted to exactly such delusions and deceptive phraseology to gain the ear of the people.

He next read from the letter of acceptance of Tilden, and argued that if he should be elected the kind of law and kind of Constitution he would administer would be that laid down by the St. Louis Convention. The peace and unity which Tilden spoke of existed at Albany and Indianapolis, but in Mississippi and South Carolina there was no peace and order. He argued that the present session of Congress had shown that the moment that the Democratic party should get into power all legislation to secure civil rights to colored men would be swept away. It had already been announced that Congress had no power to legislate to enforce any of these amendments; that it belonged to the States. Had not this Senate seen on an appropriation bill a sweeping proposition on the part of the House of Representatives to repeal every law to secure any guardianship and inspection over an election for member of Congress? Even every time these subjects had been discussed here there had generally been one reply from the other side, and that was that the Republican party still kept up hate and animosity towards the people of the South and flaunted the bloody shirt. If there was any one duty which the Congress of the United States owed to the whole people, it was to unmask every fraud which any party might attempt to foist upon a people. He denied that perpetrate upon a people. He denied that the Republican party had any hatred toward the people of the South. It had passed no amendment to the Constitution which was said to be wrong.

In conclusion, he said the Republican party wanted peace, and not a condition of caste and aristocracy in the South.

Pending the discussion Mr. ALLISON, from the conference committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, submitted a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill, and it was ordered printed and laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Morton.

A political discussion ensued between Messrs. Logan and Eaton, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Members Amusing One Another.

There were but few bills introduced under the call of States, but a resolution was offered by Mr. DOUGLAS (Va.) allowing committees of investigation to report at any time during the present session. This was resisted by the Republicans, who resorted to the plan of refraining from voting, thus revealing an apparent absence of a quorum, and preventing the transaction of any business. Then there had to be a call of the House, and warrants were issued for the arrest of absent members. As the Sergeant-at-Arms from time to time appeared at the bar with some members in custody, and as they were interrogated by the Speaker *pro tem.* what excuse they had to render for their absence, amusing answers usual on such occasions were made, and the usual amount of chaffing indulged in at their expense, to the enjoyment of members and spectators. The Speaker *pro tem.* exerted his best endeavors to prevent the proceedings assuming too ludicrous a character and to keep them within the bounds of parliamentary propriety, and to some extent he succeeded in doing so. During a pause in the proceedings Mr. CHITTENDEN rose, asked and obtained unanimous consent to make what he called a miscellaneous remark. He had not got through his first sentence before he was interrupted with mocking shouts of "Louder," "louder," from the Democratic side. This interruption was severely censured by the Speaker *pro tem.*, who declared it grossly out of order. Mr. Chittenden was, therefore, allowed to proceed, and he went on to say that in the oppressively hot condition of the atmosphere members had played children long enough, and that it was time to leave off fooling. He could not see how these proceedings could be reconciled to their own sense of manliness, or why they should waste their time and endanger their lives and health in such a manner. He therefore moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

After some further time wasted in the same manner Mr. COX suggested a compromise in the way of two days' notice of reports being given.

Mr. HALE, who had been leading the opposition, assented to the suggestion, with the understanding that two days' notice should be given by the majority of a committee to a minority, so that both reports should be made together and go to the country simultaneously.

Mr. COX's motion was agreed to, when the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Report of the Investigating Committee—Their Conclusions.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—The report presented by Senator Boutwell in behalf of the majority of the Mississippi Investigating Committee reaches the conclusions that the present Legislature of Mississippi was elected by fraud and intimidation, and is, therefore, not a legal body. The resignation of Governor Ames was illegally effected by the Legislature, that Mississippi is under the control of political organizations composed largely of the negroes, common purpose is to deprive negroes of the free exercise of their right of suffrage; that these organizations will, if left to themselves, retain control by force and fraud; that the powers of the National Government will be invoked, and should be exercised in order to make good its guarantee of a republican form of government to Mississippi.

The report concludes: The measures necessary and possible in the exigency are three:

First. Laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of citizens in the respective States.

Second. States in anarchy or wherein affairs are controled by bodies of armed men should be denied representation in Congress.

Third. The constitutional guarantee of a republican form of government to every State will require the United States, if these disorders increase, or even continue, and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the State to a territorial condition, and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the Government on a republican basis.

The minority report is signed by Senators Bayard and McDonald. It complains of the message of the President in relation to the Hamburg outrage, wherein he charged that the spirit of lawlessness prevailed just as much as in Mississippi, and said the report of the committee (not then made) would support the charges. The minority charge that such is the spirit of the President is prejudiced, and that his heart and mind are closed to all sense of justice in reference to his Southern political opponents. The minority also charge Governor Ames with appointing exclusively, so far as he could, Republicans to office, for the purpose of controlling the entire control of the State. These officials, it is said, were notoriously ignorant and incompetent—some of them not being able to write or read. The minority deny that any voter has been prevented from voting, and that disciplined and armed companies of white men were allowed to march about six miles a day.

The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened. The water is getting low in the Yellowstone, and failing every day. The steamer Silver Lake will leave to-day with lumber for the new posts. The steamers Durfee and Josephine are expected to-night from the Yellowstone.

Gen. Crook, from his camp on Goose Creek, July 16th, wrote to Gen. Terry as follows:

GENERAL—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of you letter of July 6th, brought into this camp on the 12th inst. by Corporal Edward Swarm, Troop C, Seventh Cavalry. I had determined to attack the Indians immediately after the arrival of my supply train, but about that time I learned that the hostiles had received reinforcements, and also learned from the Sioux that I could get eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry, so I concluded to defer the movement until the arrival of these companies which have now been ordered here. I expect to be joined by them before the last of the present month. On the 5th inst. I sent out a party of mounted troops under Lieut. Sibley, of the Second Cavalry, to escort one of my guides, who was to reconnoitre the country in our front, when Lieut. Sibley, in a point near where the Little Big Horn debouches from the mountains they came upon a large party of hostiles, and were convinced that the village of the main body of hostiles was in that vicinity. Since then I have nothing definite, more than seeing large smokes down the Powder and Tongue rivers, but I am of the opinion that they are still in the locality first indicated by the reconnoissance. I am raticed up to the end of September, and will share with you and yours everything I have as long as it lasts, should the two commands come together. Whether the Indians shall be found in this or your department, if you think the interests of the service will be advanced by a combination, I will most cheerfully serve under you. When the Fifth arrives here I expect to have about 1,600 fighting men, besides some friendly Indians, and it is my intention to move without further delay. It is also my intention to leave the wagon train on the Tongue river near where it comes out from the Big Horn range. So should you not meet any large train of wagons going down the river, or not receive further information from me, it would probably be best for you to move to my camp. We broke camp on the South Goose this morning, and are going down the valley, along the foot hills of the Tongue, and anticipate getting about as far as the north fork of the Goose about the same time as my reinforcements come up.

A Fight in Texas.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A San Antonia dispatch received this morning at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters says a small command under Lieut. Bell found a Kickapoo and Lipan camp in Texas, attacked it, killed two, and captured four Indians and one hundred horses.

THE INDIANA GOVERNORSHIP.

Gen. Harrison Accepts the Nomination.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 7.—The following is Gen. Benj. Harrison's letter accepting the nomination as Republican candidate for Governor:

INDIANAPOLIS, August 7, 1876.

Hon. Geo. W. Friedly, Chairman of the Republican State Committee:

DEAR SIR:—I accept the nomination tendered by the Committee, and will make the canvass for Governor as one of the Presidential electors. It was my purpose, after a period of needed rest, to enter the canvass and give my best efforts towards the success of our State and National tickets after a month's absence I had turned my face homeward to fulfill this purpose when I was met by the news of my nomination. I had and still have strong personal reasons for desiring to continue my present most agreeable professional relations, but the warm-hearted reception given at several places on my homeward journey and on my arrival at Indianapolis, together with the numerous telegrams and letters received from all parts of the State, have overborne my personal inclination. I yield to what seems to be a call of the Republicans to a public duty, with a profound appreciation of the undeserved honor they have conferred upon me. May I not hope that those who have so earnestly pressed upon me the duty of sacrificing personal interests to what we deem the public good will feel that this call comes to them also, and will each in his place give his time and influence to the success of our cause. As soon as some necessary preliminaries can be arranged I will enter upon as general canvass of the State as the time and my strength will allow. I defer, then, an expression of my views upon the issues of the campaign.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. HARRISON.

SECOND EDITION

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Forces in the Field Uniting.

General Crook Making Slow Progress.

GEN. TERRY'S COMMAND.

The March on the Savages to Begin on the 10th inst.—Suicide of a Cavalry Officer—Two Boats Fired on by Redskins, but are Scattered with Shell—Dangerous Reconnoitering—Cowardly Conduct of an Officer—Crook Joining Terry.

NEW YORK, August 7.—A correspondent telegraphs that General Terry hopes to be able to begin his march by the 10th inst. Under date of July 31st the correspondent says: We have just met the steamer Far West on her way down to bring up supplies left at Powder river, which we found in possession of the Indians.

Captain Thompson, of the Second Cavalry, committed suicide just before the troops left the Big Horn river.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 7.—A Bismarck special to-day to the *Pioneer, Press and Tribune* says: The steamer Carroll arrived this morning from Gen. Terry's camp, having on board Gen. Forsythe and twenty men of the Seventh Cavalry. The Carroll, on her way up, when near the mouth of Powder river, found Indians on both sides of the river, and for two and a half hours they kept up a running fire upon the boat, only wounding, however, one soldier slightly.

The steamer Far West, after leaving Buford for Terry's camp, found herself loaded too heavy, and discharged part of her cargo, principally grain, at Powder river. She left from there to Buford. On her return for the balance of the cargo the Indians were found to have destroyed most of the grain, and at this point the Indians attacked the Far West. She had on board Col. Moore, with three companies of soldiers. The Indians stood on both banks of the river, and with oaths dared Col. Moore with his troops to leave the boat and land. A few shells were fired from a nine-pounder, which scattered the Indians, and they disappeared from the south bank. Dave Campell, pilot of the Far West, with two Ree scouts, then landed and went out to reconnoitre, but found that the Indians were endeavoring to cut them off from the boat. They turned their horses' heads and started as fast as possible for the boat. Seven Sioux had circled so as to intercept them, and became aware of the fact. The horse of one of the scouts began to fall behind, and was soon shot. The scout started on foot, but it was no use. The same Sioux who had killed his horse soon reached him, and put a bullet through his lungs. The two Campbells, who were looking behind him, saw the wounded scout lying on the ground. He said to the other scout with him: "We must go back and get that man." Although it was as much as their lives were worth, they did so, as they did so they saw the Sioux dismounting from his pony. They fired, and the Sioux fell, with his scalping knife in his hand. Dave and the Ree then scalped the Sioux, and started with the wounded man for the Far West. During this time Col. Moore, although with three companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men. Finally Grant Marsh, captain of the Far West, called for fifteen volunteers, and immediately fifteen soldiers offered their services, when Col. Moore ordered them not to leave the boat. However, eight of them, contrary to orders, went with Captain Marsh, and brought in Campbell and the two scouts. Col. Moore threatened to court-martial those eight men when they returned. The steamboatmen do not hesitate to pronounce Col. Moore's conduct as cowardly in the extreme.

Gen. Terry has fallen back eighty miles from his camp on the Big Horn, and is now camped near the mouth of Rose Bud. The surrounding country has been fired by the Indians, and nothing but smoke for miles and miles can be seen in every direction, and Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for the horses.

A scout from Gen. Crook reached Gen. Terry on Aug. 3rd, barefooted and almost destitute of clothing. Crook was but seventy-five miles from Gen. Terry's command, and was trying to reach him. The Indians, however, kept picking off his men, driving his scouts and stealing his stock, so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to march about six miles a day.

The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened. The water is getting low in the Yellowstone, and failing every day. The steamer Silver Lake will leave to-day with lumber for the new posts. The steamers Durfee and Josephine are expected to-night from the Yellowstone.

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THE SPORTING WORLD.

Aquatic.

SARATOGA, August 7.—There was sufficient breeze this morning to make many hesitate about leaving the hotels at the time the omnibusses started for the lake. The referee, Mr. Neville, of the Nautilus Rowing Association of New York, decided, however, that the regatta should take place, and at the appointed hour those who were to participate in the race launched their boats from their stations. The scullers were R. H. Robinson, of Union Springs; G. E. Man, of Argomanta; F. Tomkins, of Wolvenhook; W. H. Rogers, of Atlanta; M. S. Cummins, of Saratoga, and J. Mann, of Wolvenhook. At 11:15 a start was made, Robinson first caught the water, and obtaining the lead kept it to the close. Rogers closely followed Robinson until entering the last half mile, when he pulled out. Tompkins got the second place and Man the third. Time 15:16½.

At 11:30 the pair-cared contestants rowed to their appointed places, and were as follows: R. Leffman and O. P. Johnson, of the Neptune; Ed. Smith and F. C. Eldridge, of the Argonanta; W. H. Downs and J. E. Eustis, of the Atalanta; Henry Smith and John Kellorin, of the Northwestern; J. T. McCormick and T. J. Gorman, of the Shawsheen. The race was won by the Atalantas in 22:19 1-2.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 7.—Browns, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

WHEELING, August 7.—Nesbannocks, 13; Standards, 0.

BOSTON, August 7.—Bostons, 6; Athletics, 5.

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Hot Weather—The Military a Great Attraction.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—The heat is again intense, and several cases of prostration are reported in the city.

The military encampment in the West Park, which now embraces nearly all the commands in the organization of the National Guard, has the effect of attraction to Philadelphians and Centennial visitants. Crowds visit the encampment constantly. All the divisions of the State National Guard, except the first, are participating. The encampment is under perfect military discipline, no soldier being allowed to cross the guard line unless permitted to do so by the commanding officer of the company. Company and battalion drills were inaugurated yesterday, and will be continued every morning and afternoon during the encampment.

A Drowning Horror at White Hall, N. Y.

WHITE HALL, N.Y., August 7.—On Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's Pond. Thirteen persons were in a small row boat. When about three rods from shore, in eight feet of water, a squall struck the boat, capsizing it, with the result stated. The names of the drowned were Johnson and wife, John McAulister and wife, John Burt and daughter, Peter Osur, Adolph Livinere and his son Holden, and Miss Thatcher. The bodies of all but Holden were recovered.

Business Suspensions.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 7.—Gibson & Tyler, woolen manufacturers of this city, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities and assets are not yet ascertained. R. B. Langdon and H. T. Wells are the assignees.

TROY, August 7.—The dry goods firm of V. S. Quackenbush & Co. has suspended. The liabilities and assets are not stated.

"Continuous" Whisky Seized.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Some two hundred barrels of irregular, or what is known to the trade as continuous whisky, has been seized here by the revenue officers, and it is said large quantities of it have been shipped to Kansas, Wisconsin and Missouri. It is said to have been manufactured by a Boone county (Ky.) distillery company.

A Heavy Mortgage.

ALBANY, August 7.—A mortgage for thirty-two millions dollars, thirty million to bear 7 per cent. interest and two millions 6 per cent., given by the Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, was recorded to-day in the county clerk's office in this city.

Drowned While Bathing.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., August 7.—Miss Cora A. Brown, of Greenville, Pa., and Miss Carrie Stutt, of Warren, O., were drowned while bathing in the lake to-day. The bodies were recovered.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Semlin, dated to-day, says Gurgusovatz is in flames, and the Turks are burning and destroying everything in this way.

It is said that the Servian General Tchernayeff is daily losing popularity. Rumors of political arrests in Belgrade are entirely unfounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7.—The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French Consuls who were murdered at Salonica an indemnity of £40,000.

LONDON, August 8.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch asserts that the Servians, not the Turks, fired Gurgusovatz. As the Turkish troops march into the interior the villages are deserted by their inhabitants. The Servians lost 3,000 men at Gurgusovatz. Reinforcements sent them by Tchernayeff, consisting of four battalions of militia, and three of volunteers, arrived too late for the battle, and were cut to pieces, 2,000 men being killed.

Accounts agree that the Russian Government is making the utmost exertions to spread a feverish feeling among Russians in behalf of Servia. Russian troops in Bessarabia are constantly receiving reinforcements.

Large purchases of arms have been made for Servia in Berlin, for which Roumania promises liberty of transit through her territory.

The new Roumanian Ministry means war or a neutrality favorable to the Servians. The Porte has diplomatically hinted abroad that it is willing to make peace if Servia and Montenegro jointly ask for it, and will allow Turks certain places in Servia.

LONDON, August 8.—It is reported that in consequence of the defeat at Gurgusovatz, Prince Milan has asked for the mediation of the European powers.

PARIS, August 8.—The *Patrie* reports that the disaster to the Servians was complete. Gen. Leschjanin was routed, and has been forced to abandon Saitschar. Osman Pacha is marching to Chuprin, from which point the road is open to Belgrade. Gen. Fadijeff is to replace Gen. Tchernayeff.

Russian volunteers are arriving to rescue Servia.

The *Univers* states that a meeting of the diplomatic corps was held on Sunday in Belgrade. It was resolved that Russian and English delegates be sent to Prince Milan to accept an armistice with the object of permitting European meditation.

LONDON, August 8.—The *Times* declares that the fall of Gurgusovatz decides the fate of the Timok valley between Gurgusovatz and Saitschar, and makes the capture of the latter place inevitable. Preparations are making for the complete abandonment of Saitschar. The families have been ordered to the interior.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Venezuelan Claims.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has adopted a report prepared by Mr. Springer in relation to the Venezuelan Commissions, after cutting out large portions, especially the part relating to Mr. Orth. The report is a long one, and says the fraudulent character of the claims awarded having been determined further final on the part of the United States to respond to the appeals of Venezuela cannot be justified. A resolution accompanying the report requests the President to withhold further demands upon Venezuela, and directs the Secretary of State to suspend payments to holders of certificates awarded until March 4, 1877, unless Congress otherwise directs.

The Suppressed Caldwell Dispatch.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday took up the report exonerating Mr. Knott in relation to the suppression of the Caldwell dispatch, and after some discussion readopted it, the Democrats voting "aye" and the Republicans "no." Mr. Frye was allowed the privilege of submitting a minority report, or preparing a resolution as a substitute, but the Republicans, knowing they would have an opportunity to reply when the Caldwell dispatches and testimony came into the House on the final report, deemed it best not to do either.

Bonds for Sale.

An official call is issued for proposals for five per cent. bonds of the funded loan of 1881 to the amount of $2,100,000, to enable the Secretary of Treasury to pay judgments of the commissioners of Alabama claims.

PROTECTING HER HONOR.

A Chicago Sensation—A Man Shoots Another for Slandering His Wife.

CHICAGO, August 7.—Last night in this city Alexander Sullivan, Secretary of the Board of Education, went with his wife to the residence of Mr. Hanford, a member of the Board, to compel Hanford to retract a statement that Mrs. Sullivan had used improper means to secure the appointment of Duane Doty, of Detroit, as Superintendent. The statement was made in a manner to reflect very seriously on Mrs. Sullivan. Hanford refused to retract, a scuffle ensued, and Hanford was shot in the side. He died in about two hours afterward. Sullivan says it was accidental. He is under arrest.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY, PA., August 7, 1876.

In the matter of MATHIAS MENTZER, Debtor. No. 2790 in Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania, SS. To the Creditors of said Debtor, Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of said MATHIAS MENTZER will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 54 Fourth Avenue, in the city of Allegheny, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said debtor, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings. And creditors can also attend either in person or by proxy duly appointed.

128 Register in Bankruptcy.

1876. 1876.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 FEDERAL STREET.

NEW GOODS.

CHOICE NEW LINE

DARK COCHECO PRINTS.

First quality 4-4 Cambrics, 8½c, Light and Medium Colors.

Great Bargains in Black and White Striped Skirts, at $1.00, extra quality and Plaited Trimming.

26-Inch Mohair Plaids,

12½c, imported goods, former price 25c.

NEW ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS

Large lot Black Alpacas at 25c.

Better value than ever before sold at this price, worth 40c a yard more.

Most decided bargains in Black Alpacas at 37½ and 50c.

New Black Cashmeres,

At 75, 85, 95c and $1.00.

Small lot 46-inch Black Cashmeres at 90c.

New Brown Dress Silks at $1.

New Colored Dress Silks at $1.12½,

In Plum, Prune, Brown, Navy Blue and Myrtle Greens.

All the choice shades in finer qualities

COLORED SILKS.

New Black Silks at $1.00.

New Black Silk $1.25 and $1.50,

In Gros Grain and Cachemire Finish.

New stock "Hand-Loom" Silks from $1.75 to $4.00 per yard.

4-4 Bleached Muslins at 6½c.

4-4 Unbleached Muslins at 6½c.

Good Canton Flannels 8½c.

New Tickings, Flannels, Pillow Case Cottons, Sheetings, &c., at lower prices for good qualities than ever before sold.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

POLITICAL.

☞ REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE MEETING.

The County Republican Committee will meet TUESDAY, AUG.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Official Paper of Allegheny County

TERMS FOR 1876

DAILY GAZETTE
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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

SENATOR HAMLIN seems determined to restore the fast mail service, and has taken preliminary steps to this end. It simply requires the repeal of the ten per cent. provision, in the new law, so far as it is applicable to railroads.

THE letter of TILDEN has no word of condemnation for the Hamburg massacre, while that of HENDRICKS intimates that such things will continue till Democrats are given political power. This is a threat the country should take prompt cognizance of.

THE Centennial has adopted the balloon arrangement, Professor KING having made a trip from the Centennial grounds in the balloon "Buffalo." Two carrier pigeons were sent back, the balloon not having made much progress owing to the lightness of the wind.

IT seems that the Indians, so far from scattering, as was reported, are really concentrating, and preparing to contest the field with CROOK and TERRY. Their number is estimated at 8,000, and if they are supplied with arms, they will give our troops a warm reception.

SAYS the New York *Herald*, of the drift of political events in that State: "Mr. LITTLEJOHN abandons TILDEN and comes over to the support of HAYES. Mr. LITTLEJOHN is a conspicuous politician, and his desertion of the TILDEN banner at this time cannot fail to have its influence upon the canvass in this State."

THE New York *Herald* has an item of hitherto unpublished history, relative to an attempt to capture the gunboat "Rattler," of Admiral PORTER'S squadron on the Mississippi. Two of the officers of the gunboat had entered into communication with the enemy, and arranged the plan for the delivery of the vessel; but when the time came, the crew defended their vessel and escaped. It makes up a romantic bit of history.

THE Judiciary Committee, by the vote of the Democratic majority, determined yesterday to report back to the House the resolution exonerating PROCTOR KNOTT in the matter of the CALDWELL dispatches. We suppose the Democratic majority will pass the resolution; but with all they can do, they cannot restore the character and good name of the Kentucky wit. He has forfeited the respect of the American people, never to regain it again.

THE House Committee on Foreign Affairs, as the result of its investigations, has declared its belief that most of the claims pressed by our Government, through a commission appointed on the subject, are fraudulent, and it is proposed to defer the demand for settlement till Congress meets in December, when a more thorough examination can be had. The report is spoken of as non-partisan, and as probably embracing the truth in the case.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT has rallied from his recent relapse, and while he is very weak is possessed of a clear mind, and has shown a disposition to talk freely of personal matters. His religious belief, as enunciated by him, is sound and Orthodox, and he has expressed himself as personally depending on the atonement, and prepared to meet his Maker. Events in his past life were mentioned, his object being to show that he has made it a rule in life to do harm to no one, where this was at all avoidable; and where he has injured, he proposes to make restitution. Such are the statements that come from him. As regards his wealth, it is variously estimated at from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000, although he has taken particular pains not to have anything definite known about it. He has transferred his railroad stocks to his sons, in order to prevent a panic in the market on the occasion of his death. His physicians do not entertain the slightest hope of ultimate recovery, and are only expecting to be able to prolong his life for a time. This period may be extended for months, or limited to a few days. He is fully conscious that this is his last sickness, and expresses a desire to have his faculties unclouded to the last.

SENATOR BOUTWELL'S report in the Mississippi case not only sums up the facts of rebel atrocity in that State with convincing clearness, but also makes the point that Governor AMES was illegally forced to resign, and that he is still the legal Governor of that State, and entitled to the control of the office. Also, the following: The evidence shows that the State of Mississippi is at present under the control of political organizations composed largely of armed men, whose common purpose is to deprive the negroes of the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and to establish and maintain the supremacy of the White Line Democracy, in violation alike of the Constitution of their own State, and the Constitution of the United States. The report embraces severe, but what may prove necessary and salutary measures of relief. These, in brief, are: First—Laws may be passed by Congress for the protection of the rights of citizens in the respective States. Second—States in anarchy, or wherein affairs are controlled by bodies of armed men, should be denied representation to Congress. Third—The constitutional guarantee of a form of government to every State will require the United States, if these disorders increase or even continue, and all milder measures shall prove ineffectual, to remand the State to a territorial condition, and through a system of public education and kindred means of improvement, change the ideas of the inhabitants and reconstruct the Government upon a Republican basis. Of course an attempt to do all this would be met by a howl, and so long as the Democrats have a majority in the House, it would not be done. But the report indicates precisely what the Democracy are capable of doing at the South. Murder is deliberately employed as a political weapon. Hamburg, Coushatta, and other murders, were only a part of a political system.

THE policy proposed in the repeal of the date for Resumption, leaving the law in other particulars to stand, meets our views, and we hope the Senate will do its part toward completing the repeal. This done, and assurances have been given that the President will sign the repealing act. We have reason to believe that the President is fully of the opinion that the date should be dropped out of the Resumption act. This makes it harmonize with the views we have repeatedly urged, and which we still hold as firmly as ever. When the Resumption act was under consideration we strongly urged that the date be left out, and have not failed to maintain those views steadily since. This is a subject of too much importance, in our view, to be treated from a partisan standpoint. The material welfare of the country depends upon it. The Democracy have taken the step of proposing the repeal from narrow partisan motives, but we hope that the Senate will not fail to act in harmony with it, despite the fact that unworthy motives inspire the Democracy to their course. It is impossible to draw the lines so closely as did that law. While we say these things, we wish to repeat, in the most emphatic language, that we have not the slightest confidence in TILDEN'S scheme of Resumption. It is based on an idea right enough in one sense, but having the least possible bearing on Resumption. Suppose, for example, by economy the Government could save $50,000,000 a year,—that much might, if the revenues continue as they now are, be applied to the public debt, but would not put gold in the Treasury to resume upon. We are gratified, however, that the anxious solicitude of the parties to gain popular favor have compelled them to illustrate that the views we have maintained are popular at the least, and we may add, right.

PARTY DESPERATION.

If evidence were needed that the Republican party is right in its attribute toward the great questions before the country, it is afforded by the cause of the Democratic party. It is scarcely a month since the Democratic press declared that the attempt to bring the school question into politics was in itself wrong, in that it served to foment sectarian feeling, and was introduced under the impulse of religious prejudice. Now, however, the Democratic House at Washington has gone so far as to accept BLAINE'S proposed amendment to the constitution, distinctly prohibiting sectarianism in our public schools. In other words, the Democratic party has come directly over to the Republicans in this issue. In the line of reform, we submit that the Republicans have steadily sought to effect reform in the civil service, and in the manner of dealing with the Indians. The Democracy with parrot-like imitation, has made the name of reform its battle cry. Since the war, Congress, under the control of Republicans, has steadily and judiciously reduced the expenses of Government, so that, in order to further reduce, the Democratic House has been compelled to do violence to justice and right, and make a show of further reduction by crippling the service. In its desperation, the Democratic party has adopted, successively, the lines of policy of the Republican party, seeking to outrival it in enthusiasm for its views. It fought emancipation and then adopted it. It was virulent against enfranchising the blacks, and then commended it. It declared for peace in the last year of the war, and then claimed a share in the triumphs of victory. It has been on all sides of the monetary question, and has at last settled down in favor of hard money. It has been full of undisguised corruption, and now is in full cry for reform, with TILDEN and JOHN MORRISSEY as leaders in the new crusade.

The merest glance at its record should be enough to convince any that all this is mere party desperation, and not the outgrowth of principle. A mere imitator never really possesses the virtues it attempts to imitate. In any event, a party whose principles are so chameleon-like that it can change from white to black in a month is not to be depended on in any event. The Republican party, with the admitted occasional faults of judgment of some of its representatives, has always as a party consistently sought the highest good of the nation. It has been foremost in developing right ideas, and the Democracy has generally been compelled, by the force of public opinion, to afterward accept the views inaugurated by the Republican party. The authors of right views are their most reliable exponents, and we do not hesitate to predict, on the basis of these general ideas, that the people in the coming election will utterly reject the camp followers, the Democratic party.

WAGES IN ENGLAND.

An eastern journal puts forward the theory that the distress and suffering said to exist in England is overrated, and that there is far more of material comfort enjoyed there than has been suspected. It bases this idea, not on actual observation, but on certain trade facts. The imports of England have been amply sustained, and hence, it claims, the masses must help to consume them, and so are in better condition, than has been imagined. The London *Economist* is quoted to prove that prices are higher. This journal declares that from 1870 to 1876 the price of wages for farm laborers has increased three shillings, while cotton spinners have not varied in their pay more than two per cent. In the Bradford worsted trade the overlookers receive 35 shillings in 1876, against 32 to 33 in 1870; the mechanics 28 shillings, against 26 in 1870; the female weavers 15 to 18 shillings, against 14 to 16 in 1870; the female spinners 9½ to 10½ shillings, against 8½ to 9½ in 1870; the combing-machine minders 12 shillings, against 10½ shillings in 1870, and the unskilled laborers (men) 20 shillings, against 18 in 1870. All the above work three hours less per week than in 1870. The Huddersfield woolen trade gives about the same results. We are perfectly willing to concede the facts above given, but still the truth remains that there are fewer receiving employment, than there are in good times. The circumstance that wages are maintained, as to amount for a given piece of work is not the real test in the case. If the amount of work provided is but about one-half, or less than what is needed, it is equivalent to the reduction of wages one-half. This is the exact trouble in England. The supply of work is far below the demand for labor. Hence the unemployed, or half employed, suffer extremely.

Another reason for the idea that the English laborer is in comfortable circumstances is the uniformity in the revenues of the government. This, however, does not prove that the goods represented are equally distributed among the several classes. The wealthy often consume the bulk of imported goods, and this may be as true in England as in this country. The third point made, however, has force in it. It is, that pauperism has actually decreased in England since 1870. The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that the total pauperism of England and Wales, on January 1, 1876, amounted to 752,887, being 64,935, or eight per cent. less than at the beginning of 1875. Between January 1, 1876, and the same date in 1871, the decrease in the number of sane paupers has been 339,697, or thirty-three per cent. The insane have increased from 48,444 in 1871, to 55,267 in 1876. On this increase the *Gazette* remarked that the most efficient cause of it, is the larger provision and more scrupulous care now taken of that afflicted class. The able-bodied paupers numbered 189,839 in 1871, and 95,774 in 1876, being a falling off nearly *one-half*. Do these statistics indicate ruin? Fortunately for our export trade they do not.

We would be glad to see the statistics which will as completely show the state of facts in this country. It is undeniable, as a general truth, that we have a far greater number unemployed now than in 1870. The rate of wages has been reduced. Our imports have fallen off, and our factories are less generally in operation. These are undeniable facts; also, we think pauperism has largely increased. Certainly it is more obtrusive and clamorous. It is gratifying if in England the unfortunate are better circumstanced than here. It is but Christian like to hope that some are relieved of poverty, if all are not.

LIFE IN THE BLACK HILLS.

What a Pittsburgher Has Experienced—The Gold Hunters Successful—Some Good Paying Claims—The Chance for Making Money—The Wages Paid—What is Needed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS, D. T., July 15, 1876.

Deadwood is the metropolis of the Black Hills gold field. It contains a population of over three thousand souls in the city limits, with four thousand more working within a radius of five miles. I received a copy of the GAZETTE last Sabbath, containing an account of the murdering of twenty-seven men out of a total of forty-two, it being the purchasing day of the miners there were not less than five thousand men in the town. You can imagine the laugh us Pittsburgh and Allegheny boys had over the news, and the deploring of the effect it might have on our friends at home if our letters had miscarried. There has not been a man died nor an Indian seen in this immediate neighborhood this summer. They had to kill a man in Gay town, three miles above here, to start a graveyard.

I shall say but little of the wealth of the Hills, as that has been fully proven by the hundreds of pounds of gold dust shipped to the different mints. I am close to the truth when I say that not more than one-tenth of the gold already mined has been shipped out of the hills—the miners spending only what is necessary for immediate wants. We are waiting for a reliable express company to open a line in here. I wish no more men to be deluded in thinking they can come here and pick up a fortune. The ground has been thoroughly prospected for placer diggings, and they are about all taken up. There are a great many claims open and paying well, and a great many more good claims that the owners are not able to open. If a man has from $500 to $1,500 to come in here with this fall, he will be able to purchase a good claim. That is the only way he can get one worth having. On the 17th of May I saw claim No. 14 on Deadwood offered for $600; yesterday I saw, from two sets of sluices, nine men working, ten hours, clean up on the above claim seventy-four and a half ounces, at $20 per ounce, or $1,490.

There is plenty of work here at from four to six dollars per day for strong, able-bodied men picking and shoveling in water from an inch to a foot deep, and about as hard work as hod carrying is in the East. As for provisions, there are enough in Deadwood to last all the people here six months. Flour is now selling for five dollars per hundred. A man can board himself now for three to six dollars per week; boarding houses charge from seven to ten dollars per week.

A few words about the quartz: There are seventeen quartz lodes already discovered that are assaying from one hundred to thirty-nine hundred dollars to the ton. One lead discovered on Monday, 10th inst., was bonded on Thursday by a company of Chicago capitalists for fifty thousand dollars. There are two stamp mills on the road here now which will be put to work as soon as they arrive.

R. W. SHIPMAN.

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

A BARN near Newtontown, Crawford county, was struck by lightning on Saturday evening and totally destroyed, with all its contents. The loss is about $2,000.

CHARLES DECKER and Albert Smith, boys, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, were arrested at Corry on Saturday for attempting, during the latter part of June, to throw a passenger train off the track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad by placing spikes and stones on the rails. They were committed to the Erie jail.

That Off-Hoss.

"Now, that off-hoss," said the driver of car No. 4 to us yesterday, as we were waiting at the switch, "that off hoss ain't much for good looks or style: in fact he isn't much purtier than a brush fence struck by lightning, but he is just the knowingest hoss that was ever shod all round. Why, he knows more than all the loafers that bum around Ferry street: he's got a better head on him than half the people that travel on this 'ere car. Fact. You never can fool him on nothin'. I've tried it a hundred ways, and he always turns that wall-eye of his'n on to me with such a funny look, as if to say, 'Why, you salivated greenhorn, I knowed all about that 'ere trick afore you were born.' I must just tell you one thing to prove his smartness. The other day a tuney looking young man in every respect, except that he parted his hair in the middle, got on to the car, and stepped up to the box and paid his fare all regler, and I hit the horses to go ahead. But the off one set right back in the britchin', and wouldn't move a peg. I knowed in a minnit that somethin' was wrong somewhere, and looking round, I saw that the chap had put a lead nickel in the box. I laid down the lines and kicked him off'n the car, and then the horses went ahead as lively as crickets. But the off one wouldn't demean himself hauling a man who would bilk his fare. No, sir."

The Benefits of Travel.

Nor is it mistaken economy alone which makes so large a portion of our population home-keepers, but a lack of appreciation in the uses of travel. The man and woman whose knowledge is bound by their own pig-pens and potato field, and whose ideas range no further than the politics of ailments of their township, feel a keen contempt for the scholar or artist who idles away the Summer looking at the hills and woods which they see every day. The first journey with this class is never the last. Travel "pays" so fast and so large an interest that the dullest boor knows what he gains. Yet the great majority prefer to invest their money in other and more showy ways. The Western merchant could bring his whole family to the Exposition for the price of a gaudy parlor carpet; yet the chances are the parlor will have the carpet and the brains lie bare. The cost of a silk dress to the village belle would open to her the wonders of Niagara, give her days by the sea, or among the unexplored solitudes of the Black Mountains. But she will think of those the dress. Our young clerks, for the price of a carved meerschaum or signet ring, could take a peep at the tropics in Cuba or the Bermudas. But the pipe and ring too often prove heaviest in the scale. The only cure for this lack of the relish for culture is culture itself, and such vigorous hints as the GAZETTE and its confreres can give.

The Best He Could Do.

Among the passengers waiting at the Michigan Central depot the other day, for the Chicago express, says M Quad, was a man with a leg off, two or three fingers gone, and other wise badly cripple. Some sympathetic soul started out to take up a collection for the benefit of the cripple, and the hat went round. Some gave liberally and others what they could spare, and the hat was finally presented to a young man with a very lean satchel in his hand. He slowly and solemnly pulled out a thin wallet, looked it over and over, and as the man with the hat requested him to hurry up, he dropped the photograph of a girl with a long nose into the tile and said:

"That's the best I can do for the poor man unless he wants the gal herself. It jerks on the heartstrings to part with that picture, but a man with one leg must be loved and taken care of."

The Prima Donna's Ruse.

An archbishop is no match for a woman. At a grand marriage which has just taken place in Paris, Faure and Mme. Carvalho had agreed to sing in the church, but the cure, upon applying to the Archbishop for the necessary permission, was informed that on no account could the great prima-donna be allowed to sing in a sacred edifice. This was a sad blow, but the great lady whom it annoyed was equal to the emergency. She prevailed on Mm. Carvalho to hide herself behind the organ, and then put a lad with a missal in his hand to stand up in the choir and pretend to sing while the prima-donna poured forth her enchanting notes. The chorister boy had an immense success, but they had to send him away next day, so many churches contended to lay hands on him!

How to Get Rich.

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get everything and save all you get—to stint yourself and everybody belonging to you—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for your friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment. And when pretty nearly enough wealth is collected by a disregard of all the charities of the human heart, and the expense of every enjoyment, save that of wallowing in filthy meanness—death comes to finish the work—the body is buried in a hole, the heirs dance over it, and the spirit goes—where?

HINTS FOR THE HEATED TERM.

Seasonable Suggestions on Health for Those who Would Avoid Sickness.

It is quite noticeable, says an exchange, that during the very hottest weather sickness and mortality, especially in the country, are not so great as when the fervid heats of the summer are over and dog days set in. It is not hard to find a reason for this. The system, debilitated by long and intense heat, is peculiarly open to insidious, violent and sudden attacks of disease. People who take off their flannels are negligent about putting them on again, and the pores of the skin relaxed drink in malaria if it exists in the air, or are closed too suddenly by a cold spell, and as a natural consequence fever or dysentery, or some other of the ills that flesh is heir to, seizes on the unwary. In winter, when the weather changes from cold to warm, we take cold; rarely when the reverse occurs. In summer it is the change from heat to cold that is the great producing cause of sickness. One sits down when perspiring profusely on a cool piazza, in a breeze possibly. If it is in a malarious district, ten chances to one he will have intermittent or bilious fever; or he plunges into cool water when overheated, and suffers a nervous shock from which he may not recover for weeks and months. A man in New York died one day last week from taking a cold bath just as he was recovering from dysentery debilitated by the heat, by business cares, and by disease, the shock of the cold water was such that before he could be removed from the bath-tub he was dead. Cold baths, if taken at all, should be taken in the morning when the body is invigorated by a night's rest; and then it is well to use water that is of the same temperature as the air, and not freshly drawn from well or cistern. Baths taken at night should be of about the same temperature as the body, and warmer, if they give the slightest chilly feeling. A great deal of sickness is caused in the latter part of summer by eating under-ripe and over-ripe fruits, or fruits that have been forced into ripeness; just as in the early part of summer new potatoes and fresh vegetables, attractive enough in appearance, but wanting time to ripen and perfect them, give immense trouble to those who eat them. Before fruits are ripe their juices are acrid and irritating to the lining membranes of the alimentary canal, and if they do not produce bowel complaints, they often do show their deleterious influence on the system in eruptions and indigestion, in fretfulness and bad temper. When fermentation has commenced in fruit it should be as carefully avoided as when it is still unripe. City physicians expect when the market is glutted with peaches and berries that their list of patients will be largely increased because of indulgence in cheap over-ripe fruit. If, however, such fruit is carefully looked over, all decayed and bruised parts removed, and it is thoroughly cooked before it is eaten, the injury it inflicts on those who partake of it will be very much lessened.

Another prolific source of disease is imperfect drainage and sewerage. Whenever typhoid disease, in any one of its protean forms, occurs, there has been some neglect of this sort, or some exposure to malarious influences. Very slowly and for a long time the body may be imbibing the poison, very gradual may be the approach of disease, but when once typhoid poison saturates the body there will be a fight between it and the vital forces. Sink drains and sewerage pipes, especially if they are in the house, cannot be too carefully cleansed with lime water, diluted sulphuric acid, copperas water, or carbolic acid. If flies, the carrion consumers of the air, as crows are of the fields, are excluded from the house great pains must be taken to ventilate and sun apartments and keep the air in them pure. Beds and bedding need constant attention to keep them sweet and wholesome. No garbage should be allowed to remain uncovered with a thick coat of dry earth. Perfect cleanliness is one of the most powerful preventives of disease. Rigid attention to clothing, diet, and cleanliness, even in unhealthy localities, will often wholly protect one from the dangers lurking around. In chill and fever countries, if the skin is kept warm and no sensation of chilliness is permitted to visit the surface of the body, malarious poison will not enter the system through the pores of the skin. In August we have a great deal of moist, muggy weather, too warm much of the time for fires, but still making the house damp and moldy. A little fire kindled morning and evening will neutralize all the effects resulting from such weather, and keep the apartment dry and wholesome. A fire kindled on the hearth or in the grate is better than one in a stove, since the particles of mold and fungus growth floating in the air are drawn over the flame and destroyed. There should be one room in every house where fire may be kindled at the shortest notice, so that damp feet or clothes may be dried, babies and old people may warm themselves in the cool mornings and evenings, and sick folks have a quiet, warm corner to grow warm and well in.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Vinick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAYES.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only H. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALL PAPER!
Be or good cheer
To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
Therefore
W. P. Marshall
Hath received a new collection of
WALL PAPERS
In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Surbases, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at
NEW STORE ROOMS,
74 SEVENTH STREET
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)
FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
—
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.
THE NEWEST THING OUT.
GOULARD PERCALE SUITS.
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.
JUST OPENED BY
F. H. EATON & CO.

NOTICE—WE HAVE IN STOCK THE largest assortment of Fruit Jars, Jelly Tumblers and Preserve Jars to be found in the city. Also 28,000 lbs of Sealing Wax to arrive on Tuesday, July 11th, all of which we are prepared to offer to the trade at hard pan prices. Would suggest that now is the time to send on your orders, as prices owing to the rapidly increasing demand must necessarily advance. Very Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HAVANA CIGARS—A FRESH INvoice choice brands Havana, Key West and Fine Domestic Cigars, just received and for sale by the thousand or at retail, by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

20 BBLS. CHOICE NAVY BEANS
J. B. CANFIELD.

THE TIGHT DRESS MANIA.

Some Humorous Scenes in England.

"Tight Dresses" is the subject of a letter in the London Sporting *Gazette*. Never, says the writer, have I seen the hideousness and absurdity of the present fashion of tight costumes to greater advantage than at Lord's Cricket Ground. Many ladies were rash enough to recline on the green sward, and their frantic efforts to rise from their recumbent positions were a source of great amusement to the bystanders.

A certain Duchess, I am told, behaved with the greatest self-possession under these somewhat humiliating circumstances. Finding she could not rise in the ordinary way, she flung herself on all fours, and by throwing her weight alternately to right and left, finally succeeded in gaining her perpendicular. These costumes are the joke of the season.

Crowds of gamins gather round the carriages in Regent street in order to watch the swathed and swaddled mummies of fashion struggle to mount their carriage steps; and the other day I was the witness of a very funny scene in Trafalgar Square. A lady thus bandaged made no less than six ineffectual efforts to get in a 'bus. The passengers grew absolutely apopletic with suppressed laughter, and even the gallant conductor, who was doing his best to help beauty in distress, could hardly strangle his cachinnatory inclinations. I am sure that the street boys, at any rate, will be disconsolate when this amusing freak of fashion dies out.

—The burning of the First Congregational Church, at Northampton, June 27, has opened several entertaining points for the discussion of underwriters. The first is as to the propriety of compelling a property owner to take out a "builder's hazard" when a plumber, gas-fitter, or roofer is to be engaged about the premises. The loss that occur, especially from the carelessness of the two former classes of mechanics, are large and increasing. In the case of the church above, a gas-fitter had been at work until 6 P. M. stopping a leak over the gas meter in the northeast corner of the church, and twenty minutes after he left the whole interior was in a blaze. Of course the hazard that individual caused or left cannot be settled. The fact, in connection with experience elsewhere, gives rise to the general impression respecting gas-fitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.
To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor
MAY STAND EQUAL.
At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. Carlisle's,
37 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH
ODORLESS
Excavating Comp'y,
LIMITED.

Cesspools Cleaned Without Offensive Smell.
Orders can be left at 221 Liberty street, or 168 First avenue.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Richetson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
311 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.
JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vines Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 22d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
114 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Wooden-ware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

FOR LUNCH, PICNICS, &C.—CANNED Ox Tongues, Potted Turkey, Chicken, Ham and Tongue, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Mackerel and Lobster, Dessert Fruits, Sardines, Shadines, Pressed Corned Beef and Tongue, Spiced, Cove and Pickled Oysters, Pickles, Fresh and Preserved Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, &c., for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
110 Water street.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

WILLIAM SEMPLE, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

Opened this day, of purchases this week, a new and beautiful line of Neck Ruchings in new styles, and an elegant assortment Ladies' Silk, Lace and Fine Fancy Ties, including "Sicilian" Net Scarfs in different widths, and "Sicilian" Net by the yard in all new leading colors, Cardinal Pink, Cherry, Light, Medium and Navy Blue, Brown, Cream, White and Black, and a new and complete line of Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Wings, Flowers, New Hats, &c., at Lowest Prices.

DRESS GOODS.
Special good bargains in our large and varied assortment of seasonable Dress Goods from 8c per yard upward to finest qualities.
BLACK GOODS.
Special inducements offered in our Black Goods Department. At 15c to $1 per yard, the very best possible value for the money in all grades of Union, All-Wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
CASHMERES.
Colored Cashmeres, in all new shades, at lowest prices.
NEW SILKS.
We respectfully invite the attention of our patrons to the unusual good value in our Silk Department, to the quality of our Black Silks from 75c to $1.50 per yard, and to our line of Black Silks from $1 to $2.50 per yard. While in Fancy Check and Striped Silks superior bargains are offered.
HERNANIS, ETC.
Our lines of Hernanis and Grenadines, Black and Colored, all qualities, offered much less than usual prices.
Our unusually active trade shows the prices at which our goods are offered and the value for the money are fully appreciated.

LINEN SUITS.
Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits at special low prices. We simply invite an examination of the styles and prices at which they are offered.
MADE SUITS.
Assortment complete in Ladies' Black and Colored Ready-made Suits, or made to order at short notice.
WAISTS, ETC.
Special bargains in Ladies' and Misses' White Waists, Calico Waists, Percale Waists, and Plain and Fancy Waists.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear in a great variety of styles.
NEW SHAWLS.
Summer styles of Shawls at very low prices.
Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing of all kinds at special bargains.
SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents, Youths and Boys, at much less than usual prices.
TRUNKS, &C.
Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all sizes and styles, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c., at lowest prices. Special bargains in everything on our 2d floor.

CALICOS, &C.
At 4½, 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 4½, 5, 6¼, 7 and 8½c, better value in Unbleached Muslins than we have ever before offered.
SHIRTINGS.
At 6¼, 7 and 8½c, Fine Bleached Shirting Muslin, yard wide.
At 10 and 12½c, best possible value in fine Bleached Shirtings.
TOWELING.
At 6¼, 8½ and 10c, all Linen heavy Crash for Toweling. At 8½, 10 and 12½c, extra size all-Linen Towels.
White Bed Quilts at much less than usual prices.
REMNANTS.
Remnants of Irish Linen in lengths of from ¼ yard to 3 yards, at about half their real value.
TABLE DAMASK.
Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Madder Tablings, Turkey Reds, &c., at the lowest prices.
MUSLINS, ETC.
In Pillow Case Cottons and Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, our prices will be found the lowest.
Shirtings, Checks, Ticks, Cheviots, &c., best value possible offered.

GENTS' HOSE.
Among the many good bargains we are offering are, at 5, 6¼, 8 and 10c, Gents' superior Cotton Half-hose.
LADIES' HOSE.
At 45c a pair, Ladies' Silk Stitched Balbriggan Hose, extra length, sold recently at 75c.
At 3 pair for 25c, Ladies' extra long White Hose, full size.
GENTS' COLLARS.
At 10c per box, in size of 15½, 16 and 16½, a lot of Paper Collars, extra value, reduced from 25c.
At 18½c, Gents' 4 ply Linen Piccadilly Collars.
WHITE SHIRTS.
At 70c, Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts. At 75c, Fine Linen Front Unlaundried Shirts. At $1, the "Progress" shirt, two in one, worth $2.
At $1, Wamsutta Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, 3-ply Linen Fronts and Cuffs, the best bargain ever offered in Unlaundried Shirts.
NEW GOODS.
Also, opening to-day, beautiful lines of new goods, latest novelties in Fancy and Furnishing Goods, making our stock more attractive than it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit.
Prices always the lowest.

Our "Ladies' Journal" for August, containing a enumeration of the many bargains we are offering this month, latest reading matter, &c., is now out and ready for mailing. Sample copy mailed free to any Address. Subscription price, twenty-five cents per annum.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
Offer largest assortment,
ALL GRADES OF GOODS,
BEST VALUE.
Attention is directed to the following:
Hamburg Embroideries, new and fresh goods, just opened at extremely low prices.
Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries.
Guipure and French Embroidered Bands.
Plain White, Colored and Mourning Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at bargain prices.
Linen Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts with Collars attached.
Linen Neck Plaiting and Crape Ruchings.
Black Lace and Thread Veiling, Spot, Plain and Dotted.
Colored Grenadine and Berege Veilings.
Black Lace and Nett Scarfs at reduced prices.
Silk Scarf Nett, open mesh, all colors.
Crape and Twilled Silk Windsor Ties in all shades.
Extra bargain in Plain, Colored and Plaid Sash Ribbons, at 15c, 25c, 60c, and 75c per yard.
Brocaded Sash Ribbons, newest thing out.

COLORED DRESS SILKS
Full lines, all shades, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.
Black, White and Colored Stripe and Check Silks at 75c, 85c, 90c and $1 per yard.
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed.
Linen Suits, Overdresses and Jackets.
Debage and Linen Dusters at reduced prices.
White Lawn, Swiss and Muslin Robes.
Ladies' Corset Waists, made close fitting, high and low neck.
Ladies' Colored and White (real bone) Corsets, from 75c up.
French hand-made, Worley, Glove-fitting, Madame Foy's and Abdominal Supporting Corsets, all sizes.
Bargains in Ladies' and Children's

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 8, 1876.

The quiet of the past several weeks still continues, and the banks pursue the even tenor of their way, blessed with more funds than they have of acceptable paper. There are occasional slight puffs of activity, but for the past several days an especial quiet has reigned. We still notice, however, the old undercurrent of returning confidence, and the belief is widely expressed that by the return of fall, we shall have a decided increase in business activity. Stocks of our local banks maintain their customary standing in the market, while real estate is still a very unreliable quality, so far as market value is concerned.

—The commercial news of the week has not been devoid of interest or influence. Some improvement is reported in general trade, especially in the department of dry goods, and increased activity, although not in all instances attended by higher prices, is noted in various other markets. To what extent Wall street speculation has been affected by the brighter outlook it is difficult to say; but it is unquestionably true that a considerable number of shrewd observers of the signs of the times are beginning to give practical expression to their faith in the not distant future, and are "tempering the wind to the shorn lamb." The bank statement also reflects some of the symptoms of trade revival, and it is within fairly estimated probabilities that the autumn will witness important and encouraging changes.—*Herald.*

—The raw silk markets all over the world are somewhat excited of late by the failure of the European crops and a falling off in the yield from China. The European deficiency is estimated at 6,000,000 pounds, and that of North China alone at 2,000,000 pounds. In Europe prices have advanced materially, in fact about 50 per cent. from the lowest point in some cases. The Chinese market is also active because of the short supply. The American market was the last to feel the influence of the scarcity of the raw material, the first symptom being the recent shipment of several hundred bales of China silk to London, and this class of merchandise is even now selling here at fifty cents a pound less than Shanghai rates. Manufactured silks he is, of course, advanced in sympathy, and a further rise seems inevitable.

—The decline in the production of gold in Australia, which began to be noted several years ago, continues, according to the latest reports, though the ratio of diminution has fallen off. In the year 1875 the gold bullion and raw gold exported amounted to 794,162 ounces, of which Victoria produced no less than 700,959 ounces. The 800 ounces are of the value of $17,500,000. At the end of the year the various banks held 68,906 ounces, against 104,769 last year, showing that, in the case of Australia, causes were in operation to deplete their stock as potent as in the case of the United States. The total yield of the year was 1,058,823 ounces, a decrease from 1,071,191. In the United States the production of gold had been slowly declining till a few years ago, since then the extraordinary development of the bonanza mines (which yield an average of 40 per cent. gold) has more than offset the decrease in California.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Henry C. Hultz's executors to Val Opferman, April 1, 1876; tract of land in Scott and Snowden townships, containing 32 acres and 49 perches, [illegible]....$4 934

Isabella Wallace to Margaret F. Smith, April 27, 1868; lot in borough of Tarentum.....$1,000

James Wilson, Sheriff, to Michael S. Bidwell, 1854; 3 acres and 108 perches in Wilkins township....$220

Thos. Wilson to James Clark, April 6, 1857; about 1 acre.....$200

B. McLain to South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Co., May 26, 1876; lot in borough of Baldwin.....$400

U. Ballard to S. D. Ballard, June 22, 1876; lot on Carroll street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$6 000

John A. Hazard to Jacob Painter, 1875; two lots on Washington street, Thirty-sixth ward, city.....$600

Mutual Building and Loan Association to Wilbur Jenkinson, August 1, 1876; lot in Bellevue, Jefferson street.....$725

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1865, coup	121¼
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120¾	10-40's	115¾
" 1865	116	Currency 6's	126¾
" 1864 new	117¼	New 5 per cents	117½
5-20's 1867	119¾	4½'s coupons	110

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	105¾	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	18¾	Union Pacific	58¾
I. C.	86	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	36¼	Adams Express	94½
Do. Pref.	68¾	American Express	59¾
Michigan Southern	53¾	U. S. Express	67¼
Do. Central	40¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	83¾
Northwestern Com.	28¾	Quicksilver	11
Do. Pref.	62¼	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	10¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	95	Panama	95
Pacific Mail	23¾	Iron Mountain	14
Western Union Tel.	78¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	50¾	Cen. Trans.(A)	46
Reading (S)	44¾	Empire do.(B)	39
U. Cos. of N. J.(B)	139¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30(B)	101
Oil Creek (B)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's(S)	81
Lehigh Valley (B)	56¾	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, August 7, 1876.

The money market was easy at 2; prime mercantile paper @6@4. The customs receipts were $484,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $277,000. The clearings were $9,000,000. Sterling was dull; actual business was for sixty days 487¾, and sight 489¼. Gold was weak, opening at 112¼ and closing at 111¾. The carrying rates were ½@1 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The decline was due to the announced sale of 5 per cent. Alabama indemnity bonds, which are to be sold for gold, and the gold afterwards sold for currency. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were dull. The week opened with an improved feeling on the Stock Exchange, and a general advance in speculative shares. Subsequently, however, rumors were circulated of the speedy dissolution of the coal combination, and the bears accordingly hammered coal shares freely. New Jersey Central broke from 62¾ to 59¾ and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 94¾ to 93¾. The remainder of the list was heavy at a decline of ½ to 1 per cent. from the highest point of the day. The transactions were small, and dealings, except in a few instances, devoid of animation. At the close the market was somewhat steadier in tone and prices showed a recovery of ½ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. Rock Island was exceptionally weak. The transactions aggregated 61,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Western Union, 9,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 7,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 New Jersey Central, and 8,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 120¾; 5-20s '65, 116; do. new, 117; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 120¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 115½; do. coupons 119; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44½; do. new, 44¾; Virginia old, 27½; do. new, 28; Missouri 6s, 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 23¾; Mariposa, 6½; do. preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 112; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83½; American Express, 59; United States Express, 67; New York Central, 105¾; Erie, 19½; do. preferred, 30; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 40¼; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 58¾; Lake Shore, 53¾; Illinois Central, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 38½; do. preferred, 62½; C. C. C. & I., 37; New Jersey Central, 60¾; Rock Island, 105; St. Paul, 36¾; do. preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 8; Fort Wayne, 102¾; Terre Haute, 106; do. preferred, 117; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 12¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17¾; Missouri Pacific, 64; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 24; Indiana Central, 33; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 10; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific, 104½; Union Pacific land grant, 104½; do. Sinking Fund, 94¾.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Five of the seven firms of brokers who were driven to suspend by the Hestonville collapse were to-day reinstated in the board of brokers, having settled all claims against them.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 7, 1876.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, unusually so even for this season; our merchants generally complain that they never knew business to be as dull and unsatisfactory as it has been this summer. There is a very light movement in both Grain and Flour, the inquiry for which is exceedingly small, and, with the exception of Sugars, the Grocery market is also devoid of activity. For the Hog products there has been no falling in the demand, and prices have undergone but little change one way or the other. Cheese in fair demand. Butter is active and weaker. Eggs exceedingly dull and lower. Fruits abundant and dull; notwithstanding, prices are lower than they have been for years, commission men report that they can scarcely realize enough to cover cost of transportations and commissions.

APPLES—The receipts are again increasing, and with the supply accumulating and holders anxious to sell in order to keep stocks down the lowest possible point, prices are weak and lower; selling at 50@1,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Advices from all quarters report a large crop, and therefore no improvement in prices is probable.

ASHES—Common Soda (48 ₱ cent.) 2¾@3c; Refined do. (58 ₱ cent.) 3½@4c; Pearls, 7½c; Potash, 6½c; Flour Spar, 2; Arsenic, 5c; Black Lead, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X @ 5 bbl to the city and $3 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BUTTER—Market less active and weaker; for this various reasons may be assigned, but the hot weather is the primary one as it leads to others. It always curtails the consumption, as people want very little Butter when the thermometer is ranging from 90 to 100; furthermore, the fact of it being soft when it arrives here hurts its sale, and for the same reason it cannot well be shipped on to the seaboard. This has been the condition of our market during the past week, and excepting fancy brands (packed in ice) the supply was considerably in excess of the demand and some dealers report quite an accumulation of stock. Prime to choice solid packed, 17@18c; choice roll, 20c; common to fair packed, 10@15c; choice creamery, 24@25c.

BRUSHES—White Bristle, 10@11 ₱ gross Gray, 9@12c; White Bristle, $22@36; Shoe, $1@3 0; Horse (wood backs) $22@65; Horse (leather backs) $45@135; Extra white-wash, $36@75; Common do, $24 @60.

BEESWAX—Unchanged; 30@31c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—Manufacturers report trade as being extremely dull, and the supply largely in excess of present wants, but an improved demand before long is expected. We quote "Union Factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1,50
No 2 Hurl	1,75
No 3 Hurl	2,00
No 4 Hurl	2,50
No 5 Hurl	2,75
No 6 Hurl	3,00
No 7 Hurl	3,50
No 8 Hurl	3,75
No 5 carpet	4,00
No. 3 Parlor Parlor	3,75
No. 4 Parlor Parlor	4 00
Railroad (extra heavy)	3 00
Model (fine corn)	4,50
Wisps (8, 5 and 10 inch)	1 25@1 75
Toy Brooms	1,75@2,25
Misses'	2 00

BEANS—No demand, and in the absence of sales we omit prices.

BROOM CORN—Demand still continues only in a jobbing way. So much cutting in prices of the manufactured article has taken place that it has extremely light. The market is well supplied with medium grades, while long or hurl is wanted and scarce. Choice green of fine fibre would find ready sale. Reports from the Ohio Broom Corn raising districts are not flattering; the recent good rains and rains has already done much damage to growing crops, and in some places destroyed them entirely. Some dealers say ½ regular crop will be all that will be harvested in Ohio. We quote: Choice medium, 6½@7; fair to good, 6a6¾; inferior, 5½; Hurl nominally, 8½@9.

BERRIES—The market is overstocked and dull; the enhanced cost of Sugar has curtailed the demand very considerably, and the abundance of other fruits has not been without its effect. Some days dealers are obliged to take just what they can get, as there is no other alternative; it is either that or nothing. Black-berries quotable at 30@75c ₱ bucket. Whortle-berries, 70@90c.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There is no improvement in the demand and no change to make in prices, which we annex as follows:

⅜ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜	14¾ "
⅛ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	— "
Hay, stave and leather twine	— "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

⅜ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
⅜	10¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "

JUTE ROPE.

Alsizes	9 "

COOPERAGE—Oil Barrel cooperage firm, but unchanged. Best Indiana matched staves, $35; do, alone, $30@33; do. Heading dry, $40; do, green, $38. West Virginia bucked staves, $28@25; do. rough, $30@32. Oil barrels higher; countries, $1,50 @1,60; Pittsburgh, $1,80@1,90).

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1,60 at, 75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1,50@1,65. Cement—Rosendale $3@3,50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2,00@2,25; Louisville, $2,00@2,25; New Lisbon, $2,25@2,75; Portland, $4,50@5,00. Plaster—French, Selected, $4@4,25; New York, $3,50@3,75; Michigan, $3,50@3,75. Land Plaster, $4@4,50. White Sand, $1,50@1,75 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—There has been a fair trade during the past week, and advices from the factories report that makers are expecting to realize better prices before long; as yet, however, there has been no improvement in prices. The weather has been unfavorable to an upward turn. We still quote Prime Ohio Factory at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

COAL AND COKE—Bituminous is quoted at 7 to 8c ₱ bu, according to quality and quantity of hauls. Coke continues dull in sympathy with the depression in pig iron; no change in prices, $1,40@ 1,60 per ton at the mines, or $2,40@2,60 delivered here, free on cars.

CANNED GOODS—There is so little doing that it is unnecessary to give quotations in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The market continues exceedingly dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have not been heavy, the supply is steadily accumulating, and is largely in excess of the demand; some dealers are apprehensive that they will be under the necessity of having to have a good many hauls to the river. The receipts of Corn have been larger during the past week, and the market is weaker, with a very light demand; the hot weather has curtailed the consumption, as it is considered risky to feed much of it, and moreover, with the thermometer ranging from 90 to 100, as has been the case the past week, it is in danger of "heating;" Stocks on track, for either Eat or Shucked, as to quality. The weather continues very favorable for the growing crop, and the outlook at present is favorable for an abundant yield. Rye continues dull—not much offering and not much call for it; old crop, 67@70. Distillers in this vicinity are buying very sparingly. No movement in Barley—little or none here to move and but little wanted. So far as we can learn, the crop this year will be a good one, both as regards quality and quantity.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market closed dull but firmer. The stocks in first and second hands are quite abundant to supply a three months consumptive demand; all or before the end of which time the supplies from the new crop will be coming forward freely at, it is believed, lower prices. The reports of a large growing crop in Brazil have been confirmed, and the market is easier at Rio. Java and all other mild grades in good supply at lower figures. Sugar keeps well up, and from the most reliable information we can gather in the way of opinion and statistics it looks as if the remainder of the current year would show very high prices. As before remarked in this column, Sugar will fluctuate to the extent of ¼a¼c, according to supply and demand, until we have supplies from the new crop, but will gradually harden and reach a much higher point than par on valuations—perhaps 12c for standard A and 12¾c for Hards. The stock of raw Sugar in the United States in first hands is 50 ₱ cent. below that of last year at same date, and the deficiency cannot be made up by shipments to this country from the West India Islands, N. O. Molasses firmer. Syrups easy. Rice steady at low figures. Teas nominal. Spices unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼a10½
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9½
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a65
Prime	60 a65	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio	23 a	a Rio (5 pkgs)	22
Prime Rio	21¾a22	R Rio (loose)	20½
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted	30
Old Gov Java	32		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch		Fair	5¼
Pearl Starch		Fair	4¾@ 5
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2			60 @ 85
B. Carb Soda, in kegs			5 a 6
B. Carb Soda, boxes			8
Concentrated Lye			$5 50
Pearl Barley, per ₱ bbl			5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B			7 00
Oat Meal, half bbls			4 00
" German Mills			4 25
Shot—drop			2 50
Shot—buck			2 75

HAY—The supply of baled is light, but there is not much wanted; quoted at $18@19, for No. 1 timothy, on track. New crop selling loose from country wagons at $10@15 per ton.

HIDES—Few coming in, and dull sale at the following rates:

Green Salted Cows	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	9 a 9½
Green Salted Calf	9 a11
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

HEMP—$125@130 ₱ ton for Ky. Rough.

LUMBER—Following are the current rates from yard:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Second Common	18 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem., Joist and Scantling	17 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	23 00
" No 3	20 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	27 00
Shelving	28 00
Shingles	2 50
Lath	3 00

LEATHER—General market rather quiet, and prices have declined for some descriptions. Hemlock Leather in fair demand for choice sorts; common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0,36@	0,34
Oak Sole, city		0,40@	0,40
Red Sole, B.A. heav and mid		0,28@	0,30
Red Sole, Oronoco		0,25@	0,27
Red Sole, good tgd		0,28@	0,25
Oak, Rough		0,23@	0,27
Harness, city oak		0,30@	0,32
Harness, country		0,26@	0,32
Harness, No. 2 and common		0,28@	0,30
Fair Skirting		0,35@	0,37
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz		$4,00@	6,00
Ball Leather		0,30@	0,35
Finished Calf		0,90@	1,25
Finished Upper, ₱ foot		0,18@	0,22
Finished Kip		0,30@	0,35

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $11@12 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $14@15; middlings and chopped feed, $18@20.

ONIONS—$2,00@3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Extra winter strained lard oil firmer at 95; summer extra scarce at 90; No. 1 Spring Sperm, 85; No. 1 Fall, 80; No. 1 Shore, 75; No. 2, 60@65. Winter made miners oil firmer, and the market bare of goods. We notice a sale of John V. Lewis & Co.'s winter White, in New York, at 59c; price here, 60c for white and 57 for Yellow—summer strained 50 ₱ gallon, bbls. At the cool weather approaches the latter make will be in demand and held relatively higher than weak oils. Linseed steady at the late decline, 55a58. Carbon unchanged, 14½a15.

PEA-NUTS—Jobbing demand only. No large lots moving. We quote choice white 7c; red, 6a5½, old.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 40a50c ₱ pair.

PROVISIONS—Lard was fairly active and held higher. Bulk meats lower. Bacon in limited demand. Sugar-cured Hams scarce and firm. Shoulders quiet. Breakfast Bacon steady, but not strong. Summer-cured meats in good supply and easily bought. Pork continues weak and dull; there has been a very light trade in it in our market for several years past.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20,75
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20,75
Shoulders Ex S	10½	Lard, prime leaf, ₱ lb	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Raf for sum-	
8 to 10 Breast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in trcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. ₱ bbls	13¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. bkts	13¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. ₱ cad, bbl	13¾
Beef Tongues S. C. ₱ per doz	$6¾	Do. 5 ₱ pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

POTATOES—Continue in light supply, and prices are well sustained, although the demand cannot be termed active; quotable at $2,25@2,75 ₱ bbl, as to quality and condition.

PLUMS—$1,50@2 per box.

PEACHES—Dull; $1@1,50 per box.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—There is some little inquiry for timothy at $1 small sales at $2,75@3 per bu. Nothing doing in clover or flax.

TALLOW—Is reported weak; No. 1 city rendered 8¼a8¾c; do country, 7¾a7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
5 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 3 75	$ 5 50
8 by 10 to 8 by 15	$3 75	4 25 5 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00	4 50 7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75 7 75
10 by 12 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25 8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20		5 50 8 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00 9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		9 50 15 50
15 by 36 to 24 by 30		7 00 11 50
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50 12 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00 14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		9 00 15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54		16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56		17 50
34 by 58 to 34 by 60		20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

WHITE LEAD, ETC.—Is reported quiet and prices unchanged. Following are the quotations for the wholesale trade:

White lead, pure in lots of 2,000 ₱ in oil	10
Do, pure in lots of 500 ₱ in oil	10¾
Do, fancy brands	8 @ 9
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	12 @13
Zinc White, Wetmoreland	7 @8
Pure red lead	10 @11
Paluers red lead	9 @10
Litharge	9¼@10
Selected zinc, ground in oil	12
Vielhle Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @ 16
Do do do, ground in oil	18 @11
Putty	3 @5
Spirits turpentine, ₱ gall. in bbl, lots	45

WRAPPING PAPER AND SACKS—Crown Straw and Rag, 85c ₱ bundle; medium, 82c; Double Crown, 70c; Double medium, $1,05; Tissue Manilla 35c@2,65 ₱ ream; Dry Goods, 75c@5,50; No 1 Manilla, 10a11c ₱ ₱; No. 2 do, 8a9c; Hard ware 5 @ 5c; Tea do, 8a10c; Flour sacks (4 bbl) $25@30 ₱ M; (8 bbl) $20@22; Grocers Bags (1 ₱) $1,80 ₱ 1,000; 2 lbs. do, $2,70; 5 lbs. do, $3,70; 10 lbs. do, 6; 16 lbs do. $9,50; 20 lbs do, $10,80.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—10 trees shoulders 2 do, beef, W. H. Wilson; 18 do hams, Rea, H & Co; 5 do 1 do shoulders, J. & A. Dyer; 1 bbls whisky, Weiler Bro; 1 bx g wds, J. D. Weeks; 2 sks roots, Ward & F; 10 pails tobacco, J. Fullerton & Son; 8 bxs h ware, C. A. Meek; 10 1-3 butts tobacco 75 cads do, Fullerton & Sons; 2 bbls onions, Wilbert & W; 1 car chimneys, J. Lindsay & Co; 5 bbls potatoes, W. Anderson; 1 car hay, J. Cubbage; 20 bbls spokes, J. C. Herdman & Co; 1 bx traps, Lindsay, S & Co; 11 cases g goods, J. Cummings; 1 do, Garrett, J. H & Co; 4 tubs butter, M. W. Rankin & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—1 car i beer, L. Leisey & Co; 4 cks s ware, M. W. Sackett & Co; 1 do do, F. Holsenan; 1 do, J. Ford; 24 bxs apples, Volgt, M. & Co; 8 do, A. J. Caywood; 18 sks m feed, Arbuckles & Co; 252 do, H. H. Conway; 200 do, Wm. Chaffee; 93 do, McMinn & Co; A; 25 barrels oil, S. B. Floyd; 7 do, W. S. Evans; 25 bxs cheese, J. H. Loh; 25 do, A. J. Garrett; 210 bbls paper, A. McClure; 3 bbls pipe, J. M. Walker; 1 car lumber, W. S. Phillips; 1 do heading, F. Koher; 25 bxs starch, J. H. Orinan; 24 casks g ware, Hare Bro; 25 do, Palm, A. & Co; 75 bxs soap, P. Duff & Son; 10 bbls oil, Byers, McC & Co; 50 sdls buckets, Spaulding & S; 4 do, S. Musgrave.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lime, Holmes & Co; 1 car malt, G. Ober; 1 car staves, Penna Salt Co; 1 do Haller, B. & Co; 1 do shoulders, V. Lod. Wig; 1 do hides, J. C. Lappe; 1 do flour, R. H. Gibson; 1 do, Hack & S; 5 bbls do, W. & J. Carson; 15 bbl, E Owens; 10 do liquor, E. T. Cooper; 1 cars shoes, R. Ray; 1 do mdse, J. McClure; 100 kegs rivets, Central Ref. Co; 2 cars bunting, J. S. Davis; 2 do s wars, M. A. Fuchs; 1 pkge ogee, F. P. Kohen; 7 do o meal, etc., S. Moon; 1 car flour, Adams & K; 60 sks do, W. & J. Carson; 1 car lumber, J. McBriar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.—20 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 4 do, Standard O. Wks; 12 do, Brilliant O. Works; 2 do ice, hand, Lake Ice Co; 1 do, Negley Bros; 1 do lime, W. J. Haughman; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. B. Co; 2 do, 1 do brick, E. Thompson & S; 3 bxs, Harbison & W; 1 do acid, P'gh Acid W; 1 car lumber, G. W. Glass.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars corn, S. B. Floyd & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Caughey & H m	3	J. Reamer m	1
J. Moorhead m	1	J. W. Porter m	1
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk	19	Nimick & Co m	9
J. Painter & Son m	1	Robinson, R & Co m	1
Byers, McC & Co m	1	Totten & A	1
Isabella Fur Co	3	Lewis O. A P or	1
Total			36

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P m	3	Shoen'r B & Co o	7
Isabella Fur m	5	Phillips N. & Co m	2
James & L m	3	Pgh F. & I. Co o	1
Lewis O. & Co o	2		
Total			23

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 7.—Petroleum quiet; S. W. 110 test 10c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 7, 1876.

CATTLE.

The number on sale, as will be seen, was the largest for some time past, and with only an average demand, scarcely that, the market opened dull, was draggy all the way through, although at the close there were but few remaining unsold. The number from Chicago was small only 13 cars, but the deficiency from there was more than made up from East Liberty, Ohio and other points. The quality was about an average, consisting of all grades; common and medium being in the preponderance, as it nearly always the case, and it is but proper to state in this connection, that there was more inquiry for these than for prime cattle. Light weights, of good quality, sold more readily than heavy cattle and at better prices; we are cognizant of one bunch averaging between 1,400a 1,500, which the seller claimed would have averaged 2c ₱ cwt more, if they had weighed 200a250 lbs per head less.

Prices on all grades were reported from 10a15c per cwt lower, and dealers generally complained that they made little or no money. Prime butcher cattle brought from 5a5¼; extras, 4¾a5; fair, 4¼a4¾; common to medium, 3¾a4; bulls and fat cows, 3a3¾. There were 3 cars of Cherokees on sale today, but being above the average in point of quality, they sold about as well as natives. Very little call for stockers and but few on sale; quotable at 3a3½.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

Owners.	Cattle.	Number.
Jeremy & Co	Chicago	38
Gerson & H	Chicago	50
Gerson & H	Chicago	102
J. Hunter	Chicago	17
Moonshine & R	Chicago	18
J. Lobman	Chicago	20
Head & T	Orrville	18
R. O. Campbell	Salem	18
J. Sharnberg	Indianapolis	7
S. H. Cockins	Bellaire	20
C. W. Montgomery	Newark	34
Porlgin & Z	Cambridge	24
E. Holderman	Zanesville	34
Lowenstein & A	East Liberty	37
Mark & Bro	East Liberty	42
S. Trauerman	East Liberty	41
J. Rothchild	East Liberty	21
Katz & R	East Liberty	18
Gerson & Z	East Liberty	4
J. Shamberg	East Liberty	7
J. J. Roberts	Penna	3
G. Hamerly	Penna	3
Total		522
Total last Monday		562

CATTLE SALES.

1. Wolf sold 11 head of butcher cattle, weighing 1,060@1,360 lbs, at 4¼a5¼.

N. Hexter sold 17 head of common to good Ohio cattle at 4a5¼c.

Jacob Needy sold 2 cars for Montgomery and 2 cars for another party—all from Ohio.

Lowenstein & A reported 40 head of good 1,100a 1,300 lbs, at 4¾a5¼.

A. Moonshine sold 21 head of butcher cattle—from Chicago—at 5,20a5,35c.

F. Rick sold 21head fair to prime butcher cattle at 4¾a5,65c.

Carey & Jeremy reported 2 cars Chicago butcher cattle at 4¾a5¼—weighed 950@1,250.

Gerson & Zeigler reported 32 head of good Cherokees—weighing 950a950—at 4¼a4¾; also 40 head of fair to good natives at 4¾a5¼c.

J. Hunter reported 18 head of good Ohio cattle for Head & T, at 4,40a5,50; sold 1 car good Illinois —weighing 1,450 lbs, at 4,35a5,25c.

Holmes, J. & Co. sold 1 car heavy Illinois cattle at 5c; retailed 4 cars, all on commission, to 5 butchers.

Kahn & L sold 3 cars Chicago cattle at 3¾a5c—included in above 1 car Cherokees at 4a4¾c.

S. Marks & Bro. sold 48 head of common to prime butcher cattle at 4a5¼c.

S. Trauerman sold 49 head of mixed butcher cattle at 4, 04a5, 30c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was less than that of last week, and it is worthy of notice that about three-fourths of the entire number on sale were lambs; hence, while the market for lambs was overstocked and ruled dull, old sheep, of good quality, were in demand, and sold ready at full prices. The most of the lambs were also common, and for these prices ruled lower, and were unsatisfactory to owners, some of whom alleged that they could scarcely obtain first cost in the country. Sheep sold at $1,50 per head to 3½c per lb; lambs, $1,25@3,25 per head, as to quality and condition.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

J. Rankin	15	G. Hamerly	66
M. Brady	40	McKelly	40
J. Beeler	70	A. Stakeley	40
W. Hunse	80	P. Shettemantle	125
M. Flinn	115	H. Dugan	44
S. Vandever	32	J. Krebs	45
D. Cox	75	D. Robinson	—
J. Montgomery	69		
Total			871
Total last Monday			928

HOGS.

There were but few on sale and but very few wanted; quotable in a retail way at 6¾a7c gross. Butchers will want but very few hogs until after the hot weather has subsided.

VEAL CALVES.

Market continues dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; ranging from 4¼a5½c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

HOME NEWS

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary to falling barometer, nearly stationary temperature, easterly to southerly winds, and generally clear weather.

Base Ball Notes.

The Alleghenys and Buckeyes play their third game at Union Park this afternoon.

The Alleghenys are getting a new uniform and will wear it for the first time in their game with the Neshannocks on Thursday. The letter "A" on the breast of the old uniform is supplanted by the word "Allegheny." The shirt is white and the pants and cap grey. Altogether the new is much prettier than the old.

At Wheeling on Saturday the Standards of that city were defeated by the Neshannocks by a score of 6 to 1. The former made four and the latter seven base hits.

The Erie *Dispatch* says a sharply contested game took place at the Driving Park on Saturday afternoon. The score was 41 to 22. Sharp, wasn't it?

WAS IT LEGAL?

The Brunot Island Raid—A Question of Jurisdiction.

On Sunday, as already noted in the GAZETTE, Chief Ross, of Allegheny, with a detail of police made, a raid on Brunot's Island. They found four men there drinking beer. Two were captured and two swam across the river and escaped. A question has been raised concerning the legality of this arrest, the men having been apprehended without a warrant, and when, is alleged, they were violating no law. Yesterday morning when the prisoners were arraigned before the Mayor, after having been confined in prison all night, neither the Chief nor any of his officers preferred any charge against them and they were dismissed from custody. Their names were not entered upon the docket, and had not been up to last evening. It is further alleged that one of the officers fired five shots from his revolver at the two men who swam across the river.

A RESCUE.

A Fourteenth Street Row—Three Officers Hurt.

On Saturday evening a couple of officers went to a house on Fourteenth street to arrest a man for disorderly conduct, he having beaten and kicked a man and a woman. They had hardly taken him into custody when a number of his friends attempted a rescue. Brickbats and bowlders flew around lively and viciously, even women with babies in their arms joining in the melee, and throwing rocks as savagely as the men. The arrested man was finally taken from the officers, although aid quickly came in response to rape. Officers McCaffrey, McCann and Snyder were struck and somewhat injured, though fortunately not seriously. That they were not hurt worse is a miracle. Yesterday the police succeeded in arresting five of the rescuers and rioters. They are Wm. Dittmore, Mike White, Jack Graham, Miles Tiley and James Smith. Another one, named Glison, the officers pursued to the Allegheny river, where he jumped into a skiff, and was rowed across by two youths. The officers waited until the skiff returned, and then arrested the two occupants for aiding in Glison's escape. Their names are Andrew Gissey and Charles Bishop. All the arrested parties are in the lock-up, and will have a hearing to-day.

WATER COMMITTEE.

The Fence Around the Allegheny Basin—Other Matters.

A meeting of the Allegheny Water Committee was held last evening, Mr. Drum presiding. It was agreed to recommend to Councils that water mains be laid on Myrtle avenue and on Franklin street, Herr's Island. Several petitions for water mains were referred to the Superintendent for examination. The bids for erecting a fence around the water basin were then opened. The lowest was that of F. Scholl, which was twenty-three cents per lineal foot. None of the members of the committee appeared to know F. Scholl, and on motion the contract was awarded to the next lowest bidders, Messrs. Botz & Steinnrenner, whose bid was twenty-four cents per lineal foot. Mr. Walker objected to this action, as he thought it was wrong to not award the contract to Mr. Scholl. As a further reason for not awarding Mr. Scholl the contract, several members stated that this same contract was awarded for twenty-five cents per lineal foot, but the contractor failed to do the work, and it was feared that if the contract was awarded to Mr. Scholl the same thing might occur.

Superintendent Richmond stated that there are some obstructions in the strainer in the supply pipe to the water works. He was authorized to have them removed.

MASON, THE BURGLAR.

His Arrival and Preliminary Hearing at Wellsboro.

The Wellsboro, Tioga county, *Gazette*, of the 3d inst., contains a statement of the arrival of the noted bank burglar, George Mason, who was captured in this city a few days ago, and his preliminary hearing on last Wednesday. The conductor of the train on which Mason went to Wellsboro on the day before the robbery, testified as to his identity. The clerk of Bunnel's Hotel, at which place Mason stopped, was almost positive that he was the man. Wm. Thompson, the colored man who drove Mason to the railroad after the robbery, went into the jail in the forenoon and recognized the prisoner immediately. He was positive Mason was the man. At the hearing in the afternoon, however, he was not so positive in his statements, insomuch that the opinion became general that he had been tampered with in the interval.

Owing to the absence of a material witness the hearing was continued two weeks. This witness is the man to whom Mason sold a number of the bonds after the robbery. The paper says, also, that Cosgrove has made a full confession, implicating Mason.

The prisoner still maintains his coolness and self-possession, and insists he is not the man wanted. He refuses, though, to give any account of his residence, business or friends.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Case Certified from the Common Pleas Court of Lawrence County to the United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Gamble, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday received a voluminous document from the Prothonotary of Lawrence county, which, upon examination, proved to be the exemplification of the record of a case of trespass for a breach of promise of marriage, in which Miss Dora Shoaf is the plaintiff, and Mr. Wm. Wilson is plaintiff, and Mr. James F. Phillips, of Lawrence county, Pa., defendant.

The suit was brought to September term, 1875, and on the 18th of September judgment was entered for the plaintiff in the sum of $10,000 in default of plea. This judgment was subsequently set aside and the plaintiff required to give bail for costs, and then additional bail for costs was required which was given, after which the defendant petition Court to have the case certified to the Circuit Court of the United States, setting forth in his affidavit that he did not think it possible to obtain a fair trial in that county.

There is doubtless a romance connected with this case, but the papers received contain nothing but dry legal facts, and as there is no one here who is acquainted with the history of the case, it could not be obtained.

The young lady, plaintiff in the case—we presume is young, handsome and accomplished, and as our readers have no evidence to the contrary, they can coincide in the presumption if they desire to—shows a spirit of pluck and determination in following up the matter, which indicates that she means business, and intends to prosecute the case to a verdict. It will in all probability be tried at the next term of court, when the romantic features will probably be developed.

OLEAGINOUS STATISTICS.

Doings in the Oil Regions During July and This Year.

The Oil City *Derrick* of Monday contains a complete review of the operations in the oil regions during the past month. From it we learn that during July 196 new wells were completed, and that at present there are 137 wells drilling in Butler county, 102 in Clarion, 32 in Venango, 21 in Warren, and 57 in McKean. This remarkable activity has been caused by the advance in crude oil.

Of shipments the following comparative statement is given:

		1875.	1876.
January,	bbls.	441,778	639,267
February,	"	361,000	504,996
March,	"	714,205	593,521
April,	"	736,423	570,198
May,	"	633,474	596,997
June,	"	692,940	859,236
July,	"	883,303	1,162,738
Total		4,463,123	4,937,953

From this it will be seen that the shipments in July this year were 279,615 barrels in excess of those in the corresponding month in 1875, and that the total for the seven months of 1876 is 474,830 barrels more than for the same time last year.

In addition to the above 113,944 barrels of crude have been destroyed by fire during the month. This, of course, is not properly included in the shipments, but it has been taken from the stock, nevertheless. This added to the amount shipped aggregates 1,276,682 taken from the oil regions during July. The daily production is about 25,000 barrels, which in thirty-one days would amount to 775,000 barrels. Deducting this amount from the total amount removed during the month would leave 501,682 barrels, which amount should be deducted from the stocks.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Meeting of the Board of Directors—The Question of Freight Discriminations—A Public Meeting Called—A Vigorous Protest Against Ligonier Stone for Wood Street—An Injunction to be Applied For.

The Chamber of Commerce has been taking a vacation for some time, but yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, with Capt. John F. Dravo in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

An informal discussion followed in reference to freight discriminations. All the members expressed themselves as being of the opinion that the discriminations are an outrage, and are ruining the manufacturing and business interests of the city. It was thought advisable to call a general meeting in regard to the matter, and Mr. Meyran therefore offered the following:

WHEREAS, In view of the recent developments and the interest taken by the public in the unjust freight discriminations against our city, and with a view of remedying as far as possible an evil which is driving away from our midst valuable manufacturing and trading interests; therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce representing as it does all these vast interests call a public meeting on Wednesday August 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in their room, for the purpose of discussion on the subject stated above, and devise such measures as may bring relief.

Adopted, and also a motion requesting the members of Congress from these districts to be present at the meeting.

A motion was also adopted requesting the President and the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Railroad to be present at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next Monday to give their views on the same question.

A STRONG PROTEST.

Mr. Meyran called up the matter of repaving Wood street, and offered the following preambles and resolution:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Pittsburgh Street Committee held on Saturday evening, August 6th, a communication was presented from a large majority of the owners and occupants of property on Wood street, protesting against the laying of Ligonier Stone, the thoroughfare, and asking that Belgian block or trap rock be substituted; and

WHEREAS, The reports of the committee's proceedings say that "the communication was received and filed"—thereby indicating that it was not properly considered, and

WHEREAS, The object of the communication, signed by nearly every owner of ground on said street, was not that the contract should be awarded to this or that contractor, but simply to guard against any further experiments in paving for this important thoroughfare. The signers to this petition are too well known in the community as honorable gentlemen to suppose that their object is to benefit any particular contractor, and their sole object is to subserve the best interests of the city and at the same time their own interests. The Belgian block would cost a little more at present, but experiments in other cities have demonstrated that it is the cheapest, best and most durable pavement in the end. The treatment of the communication with so little respect, shows how very little regard some of the members of Councils and Street Committee have for the general good of the city and the taxpayers; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, representing the vast manufacturing and mercantile interests of the city of Pittsburgh, having learned with regret of the action of the Street Committee in refusing to give the remonstrants a courteous hearing—hereby protests against the action of said committee, and cordially endorses the taking of such legal steps as will remedy the evil just inaugurated by the Street Committee.

THE PETITION.

Following is the petition above referred to, with the signers:

To the Members of the Street Committee of the Councils of Pittsburgh:

We, undersigned merchants and property holders on Wood street, in said city, hereby protest against the paving of said street with Ligonier stone, for the reason that it is an untried experiment, and may not last any length of time, and we have had enough of experiments in our paving.

We respectfully ask the committee to order Wood street paved with granite belgian block, and earnestly urge the committee to adopt this suggestion.

Joseph Woodwell, Reymer & Bros., Stock Exchange National Bank, John Wilson, by George A. Berry, Gregg, Son & Co., President. Lockhart & Frew, J. J. Gillespie, Fahrman & Henderson, George A. Berry, Wm. Mitchell, M. Hoeveler, M. Hoeveler & Bro., Wm. A. Johnston & Co., J. D. & A. Baldwin, Wolff, Howard & Co., J. H. Borland & Co., B. H. L. Fahnestock, Metlin, Bernz & Co., Wm. Thaw, Jr., Estate, R. P. Wallace & Co., B. Preston, President of People's Nat. Bank, Wm. McCully & Co., Armstrong & McKelvy, Wiltmore, Wolff, Lane & Co., J. J. McCormick, A. Garrison & Co., Wm. H. Smith, Geo. Calhoun & Son, Thos. Wightman & Co., Alex. Hamilton, Alex. Bradley, M. Matchett & Co., Thompson & Co., James Tilby, Jr., Alfred & Co., A. Bender & Co., McCord & Co., N. Whiting & Co., George A. Kelly & Co., James W. Bachelor, Richard Hays, Logan, Gregg & Co., Henry Hayes, Fahnestock & Murray, James Herdman, James A. McNally, First National Bank, by Samuel Jaffray, Jr., James Gordon, J. D. Scully, Cashier, Hills McKown, First National Bank, Pittsburgh, H. H. Brown, J. W. E. Ridall, Cashier, C. G. Donnell, Mellon & Schleiber, James D. McKee, Germania Savings Bank, Hillman & Vieslerholt, by C. Meyran, President, H. C. Lippincott, George Krdner, Jos. Dilworth, M. Mayer, J. Klee & Co., W. Ripley, Western Insurance Company, Chas. Rosenheimer, by Geo. Fleming, Secretary, Geo. Fleming, Wilson & Herbert, Secretary, R. A. Sellers & Co., Samuel McClurken, Samuel McClurken & Son.

A PROPERTY OWNER'S VIEWS.

After the reading Mr. Joseph Woodwell, of the firm of J. Woodwell & Co., who was present, addressed the Board, reviewing the action of the property holders on Wood street in endeavoring to have the street paved properly, and the manner in which the Street Committee has ignored the expressed wishes of these property holders. He desired the Chamber of Commerce to express its opinion on the matter, and endeavor to obtain a rescinding of the contract.

Mr. Marshall wanted to know whether it was desired that the Chamber should simply express public disapprobation, or take steps toward legal action in the matter.

Mr. Meyran said that he understood that action looking toward the obtaining of an injunction has already been taken.

It was then decided to adopt the resolution as submitted by Mr. Meyran, which was done.

In the course of the discussion a number of gentlemen stated that the Ligonier stone will grind up into powder which will ruin the goods of the merchants. They don't care what the pavement costs so that it is a good one; neither do they care what contractor gets the job. The resolution as offered by Mr. Meyran, strong as is the language it contains, is mild compared with the views a number of the gentlemen expressed.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance the Chamber adjourned.

In connection with the awarding of the contract for paving Wood street with Ligonier stone it might be of interest to property holders on that thoroughfare to state that last night an entirely disinterested gentleman, who has in his office and also at the town of Ligonier that part of the Greensburg and Chambersburg pike which was laid with Ligonier stone in 1857, nearly forty years ago, called at this office and said he was very heavy before the building of the railroad, is in almost as good condition to-day as when constructed. Within the last twenty years there has been comparatively light, but the repairs have been very slight also, and our visitor averred that the road is to-day a standing practical illustration of the durability and serviceableness of Ligonier stone. Our informant is a resident of Ligonier valley, is at present studying law in this city, is in no wise connected with the gentlemen who received the contract, and his opinion can therefore be considered an unprejudiced one.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketchum.*)

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, city. Petition of Mrs. E. C. Richards for order on assignee for payment of certain rent, and the same referred to Register Harper.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, city. Order discharging J. M. Wilcoxon, one of the assignees, subject to liabilities to account as required by law.

S. D. Kellogg, bankrupt, Venango county. Assignees' report of sale of certain judgments presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. Wellman and F. A. Wellman, bankrupts, Erie. Petition of each for discharge presented and the usual orders for final examination on the 31st inst.

P. H. McKelvey, bankrupt, city. Hearing on motion for an injunction against T. McClurg. Continued to 1st prox.

Frazier Brothers, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order for an examination of the bankrupt on the 20th inst.

Wm. Schmertz & Co. vs. Robert Fallon, d-btor, Beaver county. Order allowing James D. Stewart and Daniel Miller to withdraw.

John Patterson, bankrupt, Butler county. Order for the sale of certain real estate.

Court Brevities.

J. H. BALDWIN, ESQ., of counsel for Wm. Green, who was convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, at Mansfield, and was sentenced to be executed on September 7th, filed the necessary papers in the office of J. B. Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, for having the record certified to the Supreme Court. The Governor will be notified through the Sheriff of the filing of the writ, and the day of execution will be postponed until after the Supreme Court has reviewed the proceedings of the Court below.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goehorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 299 North

NOTES FROM CAMP.

The Allegheny County Troops at Philadelphia — How Sunday was Passed to Fairmount Park—Religious Services Held Twice—Dress Parade of the Sixth Division—Fine Appearance and Discipline of Our Guardsmen.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CAMP ANTHONY WAYNE, August 6, 1876.

Although it is Sunday, always a day for quiet and reflection, and with many especially young ladies, a day for getting even with deferred correspondence, I do not, for some reason that I could not give if you were to ask me, feel like sitting down to the task of letter-writing. To-day has been in this section of Fairmount Park such a brilliant and animated one that I can scarcely forget its occurrences and bring my faculties into obedience to my will. The number of the Pennsylvania National Guard now encamped here, nearly seven thousand, has probably not been exceeded by any encampment since the war. Nor is it to be expected that it should be. No attraction of less power than the Centennial Exposition would draw such an assembly of citizen soldiery. Probably no better camp could have been chosen than the one we now occupy. Its high elevation, plentiful water, and convenient shades all combine to make the location an admirable one for its purpose. Then, too, its close proximity to the great Exposition gives the men the opportunity of visiting the grounds without their being obliged to walk a long distance, and that hundreds of them availed themselves of their chance was shown in the large number of uniforms in the various departments to-day. The visitor to the camp, going along the main avenue, first arrives at the quarters of the artillery organizations, after which come the following divisions in order: 7th, 6th, 5th, 2d, 4th, 3d, 9th, 8th. The artillery quarters, which are admirably situated, are daily inspected by numerous visitors, whose eager curiosity is thoroughly gratified by the polite attentions of the men. The several batteries look exceedingly well, and the discipline which prevails is universally commended. Knap's Battery, which has a national reputation on account of its noble services during the war, is an object of general attention. Being one of the earliest organizations on the ground it has now naturally assumed a permanent appearance, and the members appear thoroughly at home in camp. The Hutchinson battery which has been brought into prominence by its challenge to the Keystone Battery of this city, which holds the championship artillery drill, has naturally attracts the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, who are anxious to satisfy themselves by a personal inspection of the capabilities and appearance of the contestants. The challenge was accepted by the Keystone Battery of this city, which holds the championship artillery drill, and the difference there are but few, if any, places for retrenchment, few leaks to stop, and the result will be that many of the business of the counts will have to go unattended to for want of sufficient funds to defray the legitimate expenses.

Keep it in the house, that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Diarrhœa or any kindred affection, for which there is no better remedy than DR. SCHERER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by Dr. Scherer, 174 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Gounod Club wants to "hire a hall."

....A Centennial Educational Convention will be held at Harrisville, Butler county, on the 18th inst.

....The Allegheny Dodge club left yesterday for their annual summer fishing excursion to the Conoquenessing.

....The colored people of Sewickley held a bush meeting on Sunday at McKowan's Grove, in the upper part of the borough.

....The surviving members of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry will hold a reunion at Franklin, Venango county, October 12th next.

....Six more men were arrested in Allegheny yesterday for jumping on moving trains. Four were fined, and two were discharged.

....The police last night found the door open of S. Reed, Johnston & Co.'s establishment, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets.

....A young man was arrested last evening and taken before Alderman Smith on a charge of bigamy. He was committed to jail for a hearing.

....There were only twenty-one deaths in Allegheny last week, and seven of them were caused by cholera infantum. Eleven were males and ten females.

....There was a heavy fall of real estate at the Soho fill Sunday morning. Several hundred cubic yards of earth slid down the hill, but fortunately no one was injured by the slide.

....The place left vacant by the removal of Lieutenant Ives, Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Western University, will be filled by the appointment of another officer to the position.

....The contracts for paving Fifth avenue and Wood street were signed yesterday, and the matter is therefore settled, unless, as is intimated in the action of the Chamber of Commerce, the matter is taken to the Courts.

....Officers Bailey and Wilson, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested Teddy Devine, the boy who is charged with the commission of a nameless offense upon a six year old child. He will have a hearing this morning before the Mayor.

....A man named Herman, who was driving along North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, with his family, in a carriage, came within six inches of being run by a locomotive on the railroad crossing. The escape was a very narrow one.

....The Golden Stock Telegraph Company, whose principal office has heretofore been in Pittsburgh, has naturally, as has been transferred to the same building occupied by the Western Union Company. The office is still under the management of Mr. T. B. A. Davis.

....At yesterday's meeting of the Temperance Alliance it was decided to change the time of holding the picnic to the 28th inst. To the Committee on Camp Meetings the following names were added: Revs. Williams, Ewing, Miller, W. H. Watkins, and S. P. Wolfe.

....Frederick Arnheld, a tailor residing at No. 123 South Canal street, Allegheny, died suddenly Sunday afternoon, and the Coroner being notified will hold an inquest on the body finding that death resulted from natural causes. Deceased leaves a widow and two children.

....Ambrose Weinsel, while passing down Carson street, Saturday, was overcome by the heat and fell to the pavement. He was removed to a house and a physician summoned, who applied the proper remedies, and the man recovered sufficiently to proceed on his journey.

....On Saturday morning Mrs. Kuster, a tavern keeper on the Pine Creek road, about nine miles from Allegheny, was driving in a buggy and in crossing a bridge across that stream near her home when the animal backed the vehicle over the bridge and Mrs. Kuster sustained a fracture of the skull which is likely to cause her death.

....James Burton, a young man about nineteen years of age, left home several days since in search of employment. Yesterday his father, who resides in Sharpsburg, received a letter stating that his son was killed by the cars at Princeton, Indiana. The Mayor of that place has been telegraphed to and directed to forward the remains.

....A row occurred in the beer hall at the Fifth Avenue House last evening, during which one man was knocked on the head with a handy billy, and three men of the party were arrested by Officer Ross. A police entered everything was lovely, except three wet and dripping mortals, and a badly demoralized fountain and wet, sandy floor.

....The latest reports from Moore's station, the scene of the late outrages by the Mollie Maguires, represent matters as quieting down. It is expected that within a few days the miners will resume work. As yet nobody has been arrested for firing the houses belonging to the company, but certain parties are suspected and the matter is being worked up.

....Gus. Braun, Secretary of the Guardians of the Poor, asks all persons and firms who desire to employ skilled or unskilled labor to apply for it at the Poor House. If he has applicants for relief who seem to be good mechanics, and not unfrequently he has found such people remunerative work. He desires to relieve them in that way in preference to drawing on the poor fund.

....The body found on the track of the Fort Wayne Railroad Sunday, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday, was that of Daniel Jack, a track walker on the road. He left his home at Glendale, Sunday morning, to do some repairing near Emsworth, where he was killed. He was forty years of age, and leaves a widow and four children. The inquest was held last evening an 1 the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

....Harry Beck, a lad of fourteen years, with a number of other boys, was playing ball on Saturday in a field at his home near Evergreen, Reserve township, when a neighbor lad named Ellis passed by with a loaded rifle on his shoulder. The weapon exploded, whether accidentally or not is uncertain, and the ball passed through the calf of Beck's leg. His mother, who is a widow, proposes instituting suit for the purpose of ascertaining whether the shooting was done intentionally.

....An individual in a very excited mood was at the Union Depot yesterday forenoon. He had a ticket from Boston to Chicago, and had stopped over at Johnstown from Saturday night until Monday morning. On boarding the train the ticket agent refused to allow him to ride on his ticket, and respectfully stipulated that he could not stop over on it. He refused to pay his fare to Pittsburgh, and was put off, but finally concluded to take the next train and pay his way to this point. He says he'll sue.

....The fire mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE as having broken out in Wightman's blacking works, at the foot of Mill street, East End, about one o'clock in the morning, totally destroyed that establishment. The flames had gained good headway when discovered, and after the engines arrived considerable delay was encountered in getting water. The loss was about $20,000, on which there was an insurance in Pittsburgh companies of $8,000. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

....Sunday night two rooms at the Seventh Avenue Hotel were entered by a thief. Mr. W. D. Cochran, of Bryden, Malloy & Co., hat and cap dealers of New York, lost $8 in money and a set of studs, altogether valued at $350. Mr. Hood Miller, of this city, was robbed of about $7 in money. Yesterday afternoon Detective Roger O'Mara arrested a man registered as W. L. Paine, of Milwaukee, but whose clothing was marked J. C. Curtis. On his person was found $84, but no watch. He was sent to the Central Station awaiting further developments.

....It is comparatively well known that Dr. J. M. Toner, of Washinton, D. C., formerly of Pittsburgh, has proposed to donate a fund for the erection of scientific works valued at $20,000 to the physicians of this city, for the purpose of founding a medical library here, and in addition a sum that will annually lecture on scientific subjects, provided a fire-proof building is erected and the library named in honor of him. The doctors desire to accept the proposition, but it has several disadvantages, and a committee is now negotiating with Dr. Toner for a modification of it.

....The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: Four or five young ladies lately camped out in Southern Michigan. They were Miss Lu Brownson, from New York, who has deep blue eyes, black hair, and an exquisite fair complexion, and is a fine musician and a devout Presbyterian; Miss Abbie Hails, from Massachusetts, a brunette, slender, affectionate, and demonstrative—a poetess, mineralogist, conchologist, and taxidermist; Miss Lizzie Pershing, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with brown eyes, brown hair, and pretty hands and feet; and Miss Louie Anderson, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Ann Arbor. They started from Santa Barbara in a large camp-wagon drawn by mules and driven by a grey-haired teamster. They carried a tent, blankets, and pillows, provisions, fishing-tackle, guns and ammunition. They had a splendid time—shooting quail, gathering flowers, and talking poetry. With the exception of the gray-haired teamster, no man dared show his ugly face in camp. That teamster is the most envied man in California.

....The following is the form of a verdict rendered by a jury summoned by Justice Coughlin to inquire into the cause of the death of Patrick Doyle, who was drowned in the Youghiogheny river at Miracle. They "do say upon their oaths or affirmation aforesaid, that the said Patrick Doyle, on the evening of the 11th day of June, A. D. 1876, going into the Youghiogheny river at a point in said town of Miracle, on the P. W. and B. O. railroad, there to bathe himself, it so happened that accidentally, casually, and by misfortune, he, the said Patrick Doyle, was in the water of said river then and there, suffocated and drowned, of which said suffocation and drowning, he, the said Patrick Doyle there and then instantly died. The jury of aforesaid say and the said Patrick Doyle in the manner aforesaid, accidently, casually and by the means aforesaid, accidentally, casually and by misfortune came to his death and not otherwise. And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths or affirmations, as aforesaid, say that the aforesaid Patrick Doyle, otherwise. In witness whereof, as well of the aforesaid Coroner, we the jurors, have hereunto put our hands and seals, on the day and year and at the place above mentioned."

PERSONAL.

***Capt. W. F. Anil and Lieutenant Wall returned yesterday from Camp Anthony Wayne.

***Rev. A. T. Seibert and family, of Dayton, Ohio, are on a visit to Mr. W. Seibert, near Allegheny Cemetery.

***Ed. Rossiter, of the Boston Clothing House, leaves this evening for Lake Champlain, on a three weeks' fishing excursion.

***Mr. A. B. Lloyd, formerly of the *Mail*, but now engaged in the upper Missouri river trade, is home on a fortnight's furlough.

***City Superintendent Luckey and Prof. Wm. R. Ford, accompanied by their wives and a number of lady teachers, left yesterday for the Centennial.

***The friends of Thomas S. Mitchell, Esq., late chairman of the Water Committee, are urging him to become a candidate for City Treasurer. While it is not known, as yet, what his purposes are, he may possibly be induced to become a candidate.

***Mr. John A. Sloan, of Sloan Bros. hatters, starts this morning for the Centennial, accompanied by his brother, W. L. Sloan, Esq., the attorney. They propose taking in on the way Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, Watkin's Glen and the picturesque scenery of the Hudson.

***It is a genuine treat to board the Washington Accommodation with Conductor Gates, who dispenses with all gruffness and haughtiness so common to persons dressed in a little brief authority, and who exercises only the pleasure-giving qualities of civility, courtesy and affability. He is certainly "the right man in the right place," both to his employers and the patrons of the road.

THE EXPOSITION.

Improvements in and About the Building—Space Awarded—Decorations in Floral Hall—Exhibitors Benefited, &c., &c.

The work of preparation for the approaching Exposition of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute is being pushed rapidly forward, and is steadily progressing toward completion. In speaking of the improvements heretofore we neglected to mention the fact that the large fountain in the centre of the building had been greatly enlarged and highly improved, so that it will be one of the attractive features of the show.

Floral Hall has been completed, and the work of decorating it was begun yesterday by Messrs. Patterson & Bochmer. The floral display this season will be greatly superior to that of last year not only in the quantity of flowers on exhibition, but in the quality and arrangement of them. In the centre of Floral Hall there is a neatly arranged cascade, true to nature, over which the water will flow at the rate of fifteen hundred barrels per day.

Word has just been received from Mr. Williams, Superintendent of Art Gallery, who is now in Philadelphia, securing works of art for the Exposition, and he states that he has effected arrangements by which some of the most valuable works of art at the Centennial will be on exhibition here, and he thinks he has secured a sufficient number to fill the space allotted to that feature of the show. In addition, Mr. G. W. Hailman has rendered the management the use of any or all of his fine collection of paintings which is one of the largest and best in the country.

Among the benefits to be derived by exhibitors in placing their goods on exhibition, we will refer to a glass firm in Wheeling which largely increased its trade; a New England manufacturing firm which received orders for four tons of its products, light malliable iron castings, in one month, one individual made over $700 clear profit in one week by selling at the show; Messrs. Logan & Strowbridge are receiving orders for their coffee mills and specialties in hardware regularly from England since their shipment, and others have ordered while on exhibition here last year. There are hundreds of other cases where exhibitors have been greatly benefited, but we have not room.

Admission them. All branches of business in Pittsburgh will be benefited, as it will bring strangers to the city. The banks last year had an increase of deposits, the merchants' sales were increased, and the hotels had an increased run of custom during the last Exposition.

The building was yesterday opened to exhibitors and space was allotted to a large number, and a much larger number it is thought will put in an appearance to-day.

Arrangements have been effected with all the railroad companies by which all goods over their lines to the Exposition will be returned free of charge. Excursion tickets have also been arranged for and will be issued by all roads running into the city. The different railroads will have charge of the excursion tickets themselves and will issue no contract information to parties as were issued last year. The tickets we learn, are already being printed for some of the roads.

NEARING THE END.

More About the Howard Street Frauds—A Statement From City Engineer Davis.

Another meeting of the Howard Street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening. The first matter considered was the fixing of the amount of the ground removed, which is charged as washes and slips. Considerable discussion was had, and finally Mr. Biber moved that 300 cubic yards be allowed, as some of the witnesses testified that that amount had been removed.

Mr. Sholes did not favor allowing anything at all. According to the testimony there is but little work done after the allotted time fixed for the completion of the street, and if it had not been for the negligence of the contractors they would not have had to remove this dirt.

After some motion was then passed by a majority of one.

The committee then fell to discussing the closing of the investigations and the preparation of their report to Councils. City Engineer Davis suggested the propriety of holding another meeting and hearing the statements of the contractors and of Street Inspector Hoag. He said that this investigation thus far had placed him in a rather unfavorable position, and he now desired that the other side be heard. This street was a very troublesome one all the time of its improvement. It was before Councils and the Street Committee a number of times, and changes were made in the original plans. The contractor to whom the work was awarded did not understand that kind of work, and thus occasioned more trouble. When complaints were made in regard to the stone in the gutters, Contractor Hoag, Mr. Carlisle, the Assistant Engineer in charge, and he replied that the wall was all right. The contractors made the same statement, and as he placed confidence in their assistant, he believed that the wall was right, and even when this investigation was commenced his assistant still insisted that it was right. Now, he thought, it was useless no more than just to continue the investigation and show what trouble was had with the street. In the six or seven years he has been in the office of City Engineer he has had the benefit of opportunities to make money, but he had never made a cent except in some speculations entirely outside of the office, and had never accepted a bribe from any man in the prosecutions of the same kind. In the matter before the committee, as in all other matters of the same kind, he had labored to get the work done for the least possible money for the city and for the property-holders. He therefore thought the contractors ought to be subpœnaed, and made to come before the committee.

Mr. Sholes said that the contractors had been invited to appear, but they had treated the invitation with contempt.

After some further discussion, the committee adjourned.

Prices to Suit the Times

This expression has been worn threadbare, and in many cases has been used, not in an honest sense, but intended as an allurement to entice customers to this or that particular business house. But we have the extreme pleasure of informing our readers we have no such intention in the fall benefit of "prices to suit the times," in a general reduction on first-class goods of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. This percentage of reduction is that placed on finer qualities of silks is an item not to be sneezed-at, be the purse light or heavy. But, not to make suspense tedious, we will mention that the entire stock of silks, velvets, cashmeres, velvets, silk poplins, laces, fringes, flowers, shawls, and dress goods of every description, of Miss S. B. Flannery, No. 87 Market street, are offered at positive and decided reductions. You can buy goods cheap, while they are not cheap goods, but of the finest, choicest and most desirable qualities. If a penny saved is two pence earned, then we assure those who will patronize No. 87 Market street that every penny invested there will prove equally profitable with the penny of the adage. But do not rely entirely upon our word—go and see for yourselves.

New Goods—Very Cheap.

It has come to be a noticeable fact that every few days the passer-by on Federal street, Allegheny, will see an excited crowd of ladies struggling for admission to No. 128 of this street, which indicates that Messrs. Boggs & Buhl have received a fresh invoice of fashionable dress goods, for which their house is so esteemed among the fairer sex. The object of these lines is to notify whom it may concern that they have again received a splendid assortment of very rich goods, which, although choice in quality and seasonable and fashionable in style, are yet offered to their patrons at decided bargains. Read a few of their prices: First quality chintzes, 8½c; striped skirts, extra quality, with plaited trimming, $1.00; mohair plaids, 20-inch, imported goods, for 12½c. Decided bargains in new dress goods. All the choice shades in finer qualities of colored silks, selling very low. But, to be fully informed, please read their advertisement in another column.

A fragrant breath and pearly teeth
Are blessings twain.
Which we should all and always seek—
Nor seek in vain—

POLITICAL.

Various Notes of the Coming Campaign.

The Democratic Conventions take place to-day, the County Convention meeting in Lafayette Hall at 9 o'clock this morning. It will be called to order by Chairman Bailey. For temporary Chairmen of the other Conventions the following names have been announced: Forty-second Senatorial, John Swan; Forty-third Senatorial, Dr. Geo. A. Keyser; Forty-fourth Senatorial, C. Magee, Esq.; Forty-fifth Senatorial, James Salisbury; First Legislative, H. B. Long; Second, E. W. Swentzell; Third, C. O'Donnell, Esq.; Fourth, Uzziah Stuart; Fifth, John A. Connor; Sixth, Thos. L. Duff.

An adjourned meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward will be held at the school house on Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing a Hayes and Wheeler marching club. Mr. James L. Marshall is President of the club of this ward.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee will be held this afternoon at two o'clock. After it adjourns the sub-Committees on Organization, Vigilance, Registration and Meetings and Speakers will be held.

A Hayes and Wheeler pole will be raised at Mansfield this evening. Addresses will be delivered by Captain Thomas Culbertson, Captain Joseph H. Haymaker and Captain John Gilfillin. A large turn out is expected.

Perfection in Engraving.

The many friends of W. H. H. Algeo, the engraver, will be pleased to learn that he can now be found with Thomas McFadden, Jr., Jeweler, at No. 53 Fifth avenue, where he is prepared to execute, in a finished and masterly style, whatever pertains to his art. His acceptability as an engraver may be inferred from the fact that for ten years he was in the employ of John Stevenson's Sons, rendering entire satisfaction to the patrons of that establishment. He is a skillful, experienced and careful workman, and those who may entrust their work to his hands are assured that their every wish and expectation will be gratified. If any man studiously applies the motto, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," Algeo is the man.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Blufford Wilson Cross-Examined—Let No Guilty Man Escape"—The Barnard Letter.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Blufford Williams was cross-examined to-day by Representative Plaisted, of the sub-Committee on Whisky Frauds. He said he did not know of his own knowledge that the President was angry at the publication of the endorsement "Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided," &c., on the Barnard letter. He did, however, hear Secretary Bristow say that importunity was required to secure such endorsement. He had been informed that parties in St. Louis had besought the President to write the letter. Witness was in sympathy with those fighting the whisky ring. Witness then gave his reasons for believing the President was entirely ignorant of the endorsement, and repeated that the discovery of the Sylph